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Wholesale Prices in 1939 *See below*

The average level was 1·2 per cent. higher than in 1938, the index numbers for the two years being 102·6 and 101·4 respectively (1930 = 100). The rise in 1939 was due to the increases since the outbreak of war, the average of the index number for September-December (113·5) being 11·9 per cent. above last year's index, while that for January-August (97·5) was 3·8 per cent. below.

Retail Sales of Apparel and Household Goods *Page 42*

Index numbers for the two subsidiary divisions of merchandise other than food and perishables, which were not available for publication last week, are now given for October and November.

Export Licences : New Control Order *Page 42*

The Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1940, which will come into force on 15 January, will replace the present Order and the various Amending Orders and Open General Licences issued with regard to it. The new Order is virtually a consolidation Order, but the schedule of goods affected has been recast into groups that experience has shown to be more useful to exporters. In connection with the new Order an Open General Export Licence for coal, coke and manufactured fuel will also come into force on 15 January (see page 64).

Anglo-Turkish Clearing Agreement *Page 44*

An additional Agreement has been concluded between the United Kingdom and the Turkish Republic providing for the payment of sums standing to the credit of United Kingdom exporters in the Anglo-Turkish Clearing.

United States Export Subsidies *Page 44*

Cotton and cotton goods have been subjected to reduced rates of export subsidy payments by the United States authorities.

Foreign Trade of Japan *Page 46*

Particulars are given of the trade of the Japanese Empire during the first nine months of 1939 and 1938.

United States Agreement with Canada *Page 48*

Notice has been published by the Department of State at Washington of an intention to negotiate a Trade Agreement with Canada supplemental to that of November 1938.

Australian Tariff Proposals *Page 48*

Numerous amendments provided for in Customs Tariff Proposals No. 15 are scheduled. They concern a variety of goods, including cotton fabrics, cooking stoves, and barometers and similar instruments.

Barbados Import and Export Restrictions *Page 50*

We give details of the first and second schedules to the Exports and Imports (Restriction) Order, 1939.

Openings for British Trade *Page 65*

Attention is directed to calls for tenders for the supply of British goods from British India, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Egypt and to oversea requests for agencies.

Special Articles

WHOLESALE PRICES IN 1939

BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER

The following table shows the movement of wholesale prices from 1935 to 1939 in each of the eleven groups of commodities specified. It also shows the changes over the same period in prices of (a) industrial materials, classified according to stage of manufacture, and (b) building materials. All the commodities included in (a) and (b) are also included in their appropriate commodity groups (V—XI).

Averages for the Year 1930 = 100*

Group	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939		
					Jan.–Aug.	Sept.–Dec.	Year
I. Cereals	89·6	99·1	127·0	109·9	88·7	116·4	97·1
II. Meat, fish and eggs	80·1	81·1	86·4	85·9	84·1	98·9	88·7
III. Other food and tobacco	89·9	94·8	98·7	97·5	99·0	117·4	104·8
Total—Food and tobacco	86·8	91·7	102·2	97·3	91·3	111·3	97·5
IV. Coal	102·5	107·6	124·9	123·2	119·7	124·1	121·1
V. Iron and steel	100·5	106·6	129·6	139·1	129·7	135·1	131·5
VI. Non-ferrous metals	86·9	93·0	117·4	94·4	97·3	106·8	100·4
VII. Cotton	86·7	88·8	97·7	83·6	80·4	107·4	88·5
VIII. Wool	90·0	105·1	127·5	101·4	99·3	120·3	105·8
IX. Other textiles	69·2	72·6	76·3	68·7	74·0	92·3	79·7
X. Chemicals and oils	91·0	93·5	99·4	94·7	93·1	99·9	95·3
XI. Miscellaneous	86·3	92·3	110·2	93·2	91·2	110·3	97·1
Total—Industrial materials and manufactures	90·1	95·7	112·0	103·5	100·7	114·4	105·1
TOTAL—All articles	89·0	94·4	108·7	101·4	97·5	113·5	102·6
Industrial materials (excluding fuel) :—							
Basic materials	88·3	98·9	122·9	92·9	91·8	111·9	98·1
Intermediate products	87·6	93·3	108·9	104·5	100·7	118·9	106·5
Manufactured articles	94·9	98·2	111·4	112·1	108·7	116·8	111·3
Building materials	93·8	96·7	104·2	104·1	102·9	108·7	104·8

* The method of construction of the index number is set out in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24 January 1935.

Special Articles—*Continued*

MONTHLY INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES FOR 1939

The course of price changes from December 1938 to December 1939 in the several groups of commodities is shown in the following table :—

Averages for the Year 1930 = 100

Group	1938	1939											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Cereals	92·6	93·8	91·8	89·2	89·6	91·3	86·9	83·0	84·0	100·9	109·1	123·5	135·0
II. Meat, fish and eggs	87·6	87·1	84·6	83·8	83·9	81·8	83·0	84·1	84·3	93·0	97·4	100·6	104·9
III. Other food and tobacco ...	94·4	95·6	95·5	95·7	98·8	100·4	103·1	103·3	100·1	107·9	119·1	121·1	121·9
Total—Food and tobacco ...	91·8	92·5	91·1	90·1	91·4	91·9	91·9	91·2	90·4	101·2	109·4	115·3	120·1
IV. Coal	122·8	122·6	122·4	122·2	122·0	116·7	117·1	117·1	117·4	119·3	122·8	126·3	127·5
V. Iron and steel	138·2	130·0	130·0	130·1	130·0	129·8	129·8	129·3	128·6	128·1	129·9	141·2	141·8
VI. Non-ferrous metals	97·1	96·6	95·8	96·5	96·1	96·8	97·3	98·4	100·7	104·4	104·9	105·0	113·1
VII. Cotton	80·7	80·0	79·4	80·0	78·5	80·1	82·1	81·6	81·4	98·9	103·1	106·6	122·4
VIII. Wool	99·2	98·2	97·9	98·0	97·7	97·9	99·8	102·3	102·6	107·8	116·8	126·8	131·2
IX. Other textiles	68·3	69·8	72·4	73·8	75·1	76·5	75·5	75·0	74·1	81·4	89·7	97·3*	102·2
X. Chemicals and oils	93·5	92·6	92·5	93·0	93·1	93·5	93·5	93·3	93·0	93·8	98·2	102·4	105·5
XI. Miscellaneous	89·4	88·7	88·7	88·5	89·3	91·8	92·5	93·7	96·1	105·6	108·4	113·5	113·8
Total — Industrial materials and manufactures ...	101·7	99·6	99·7	100·0	100·1	100·8	101·3	101·7	102·2	107·7	111·4	118·0	121·1
TOTAL—All articles	98·3	97·2	96·8	96·6	97·2	97·8	98·1	98·1	98·1	105·6	110·9	117·2	120·9
Industrial materials (excluding fuel) :													
Basic materials	89·9	90·0	89·9	90·2	90·4	92·2	93·2	94·3	94·5	101·6	107·8	117·5	121·9
Intermediate products	102·5	98·9	98·8	99·4	99·6	101·3	101·7	102·0	104·0	113·3	116·2	121·7	125·0
Manufactured articles	111·2	108·1	108·4	108·6	108·6	108·8	109·0	109·1	108·7	111·3	114·2	119·8	122·0
Building materials	103·5	102·3	102·1	102·2	102·4	103·5	103·4	103·3	104·1	107·3	107·7	109·5	110·3

* Revised figure.

As measured at the Board of Trade, the average of wholesale prices was higher in 1939 than in 1938 by 1·2 per cent., the index numbers for the two years being 102·6 and 101·4, respectively (1930=100). The rise in prices in 1939 was due to the increases recorded since the outbreak of war, the average of the index numbers for the four months September to December (113·5) being higher by 11·9 per cent. than the index for the year 1938, while the average for the eight months January to August (97·5) was lower by 3·8 per cent. Food prices as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. in January and declined by 1½ and 1 per cent., respectively in February and March, these movements being in accordance with the usual seasonal trend; there was a further rise of 1½ per cent. in April, but declines of nearly 1 per cent. in July and August. Prices of industrial materials and manufactures declined by 2 per cent. in January, but from March to August there was a slight but continuous upward movement, the index for the latter month being about ½ per cent. higher than that for December 1938. In the last four months of 1939 there were increases for both groups of commodities, the rises being as follows :—

Month	Increase as compared with preceding month		
	Food and Tobacco	Industrial Materials and Manufactures	Total—All Articles
	Per cent.		
September	11·9	5·4	7·6
October	8·1	3·4	5·0
November	5·4	5·9	5·7
December	4·2	2·6	3·2
Aggregate, December compared with August	32·9	18·5	23·2

It will be seen that more than one-third of the aggregate rise in food prices occurred in September, while the increases in December, both for food and industrial materials and manufactures, were smaller than in the three preceding months.

The re-grouping of the industrial items (except fuel) according to the stage of completion which the products had reached shows that as regards *basic materials* there were rises in prices in the three months May, June and July of about 2, 1 and 1 per cent., respectively, and the index number for August was about 5 per cent. higher than that for December 1938. There were declines in January for *intermediate products* and *manufactured articles* of about 3½ and 3 per cent., respectively, the decrease in the case of the former group being followed by rises in March, May and August of ½, 1½ and 2 per cent., respectively. The index numbers for August, as compared with December 1938, showed a rise for intermediate products of about 1½ per cent., and a fall for manufactured articles of 2 per cent., there being only minor changes in the latter group between January and August. The group relating to *building materials* showed a fall in January and rises in May and August, in each case of about 1 per cent., the August index being about ½ per cent. higher than that for December 1938. There were increases in each month from September to December for all the above-mentioned re-groupings, the rises being as follows :—

Month	Increase as compared with preceding month			
	Industrial Items (except fuel)			Building Materials
	Basic Materials	Intermediate Products	Manufactured Articles	
	Per cent.			
September	7·5	8·9	2·4	3·1
October	6·1	2·6	2·6	0·4
November	9·0	4·7	4·9	1·7
December	3·7	2·7	1·8	0·7
Aggregate, December compared with August	29·0	20·2	12·2	6·0

Special Articles—*Continued*

COMMODITY GROUPS

(*a*) January to August 1939

Food and Tobacco.—Prices of cereals were rather higher in January, but there were substantial falls in February-March (aggregating about 5 per cent.) and June-July (9 per cent.); practically all the items in the group contributed to the second fall. The index for the cereals group for July (83·0) was the lowest for four years. The index for the meat, fish and eggs group is affected by the seasonal price movements of the two latter commodities, the declines in February (3 per cent.) and May (2½ per cent.), and the increase in June-July (aggregating 3 per cent.) being partly due to such movements. Lower bacon prices contributed to the decline in May, and higher beef and bacon prices to the rise in June-July. The group index for May (81·8) was the lowest since July 1936. The other food and tobacco group contains a number of commodities, such as potatoes, tomatoes, onions and fruit, which are subject to wide seasonal variations in price, and the largest monthly variations in the first eight months, viz., increases of about 3 and 2½ per cent., respectively, in April and June, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in August, were mainly due to price fluctuations of this nature. The new Budget duties imposed as from 25 April on sugar (2s. 4d. per cwt.) and tobacco (2s. 0d. per lb.) represented an average increase for the former of about 11 per cent. and for the latter of 17 per cent. The alterations in the contract price of milk in 1939 were most marked in May (fall of 15½ per cent.) and July (increase of 18½ per cent.).

Industrial Materials and Manufactures.—The index numbers for the coal and iron and steel groups showed only two changes in excess of ½ per cent. in the first eight months of 1939, viz., the reduction as from 1 January in the prices of iron and steel, the group index for that month showing a fall of nearly 6 per cent.; and the lowering of household coal prices in accordance with seasonal custom as from 1 May, this decrease causing a fall for the group of about 4½ per cent. Non-ferrous metals showed no appreciable price changes in the first six months, but there was a rise of about 3½ per cent. in July-August. The trend of cotton prices was downward until April, when the index number (78.5) was the lowest since November 1933; there was some recovery in May-June (about 4½ per cent.). Wool prices showed no appreciable changes until June-July, when there was a rise of about 4½ per cent.; the index for April (97·7) was the lowest since December 1935. In contrast with the course of cotton and wool prices, the group of other textiles recorded increases ranging from about 2 to 3½ per cent. in each of the first five months, these increases being mainly due to price advances for jute, raw silk and silk cloth, which may be associated with the increased demand in the United Kingdom for these commodities. Jute prices, however, fell considerably in the three months June to August. The only monthly change in the chemicals and oils group to exceed ½ per cent. occurred in January, when a substantial reduction (11 per cent.) in the price of household soap was mainly responsible for a fall in the index of 1 per cent. In the miscellaneous group the largest rises were in May, July and August (3, 1½ and 2½ per cent.), due mainly to higher prices for building timber and for hides and skins (except in August).

(*b*) September to December 1939

Food and Tobacco.—The price of cereals declined in the aggregate from the beginning of 1938, almost without interruption, to August 1939, the index for that month being about 36 per cent. lower than the index for January 1938. The average rise in cereals prices in September (20 per cent.), following the outbreak of the war, was much larger than in the case of other foods, and practically all the items included in the group contributed to the rise. The increases in the following three months were considerable for most cereals, but not so large as in September. The exception to the rises was straight-run flour, for which the control price was unchanged, but the levy was reduced from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per sack as from 1 October. It may be noted that some part of the increase for English barley was due to the seasonal rise which occurs each autumn. The increase in September for the meat, fish and eggs group was only about one-half of that recorded for cereals, most of the items included contributing to the rise. Bacon and ham prices advanced in October-November, and the seasonal increases for eggs, which commenced in July, continued. Home-grown meat prices advanced as usual in December, but the rise for pork was exceptional. Apart from the seasonal variations in the price of vegetables and fruit, which may have been increased by war conditions, the largest changes in the miscellaneous food and tobacco group were due to the increased duties imposed in September on sugar (1d. per lb., or about 30-35 per cent.) and tobacco (2s. per lb., or 15 per cent.), and the substantial rises in September-October for imported butter and cheese. Tea prices were controlled, but coffee and cocoa prices advanced sharply in September, with little change in October and November, and a further rise for cocoa in December. The month to month rises for each group were as follows:—

Month	Increase as compared with preceding month		
	Cereals	Meat, fish and eggs	Other food and tobacco
	Per cent.		
September	20·1	10·3	7·8
October	8·1	4·7	10·4
November	13·2	3·3	1·7
December	9·3	4·3	0·7
Aggregate, December compared with August	60·7	24·4	21·8

Industrial Materials and Manufactures.—The largest rises in the three months following the outbreak of war were in respect of the commodity groups for which the August index numbers were considerably lower than in the base year, viz., cotton and other textiles, the index numbers being 18½ and 26 per cent., respectively, below the average for 1930; in each case the aggregate increase in the three months September to November was about 30 per cent., more than two-thirds of the advance in cotton prices occurring in September. There was a further rise of nearly 15 per cent. in cotton prices in December, and of 5 per cent. in prices of other textiles. The increase in other textiles was mainly due to sharp rises for silk and hemp in September and October and for jute in November and December. Prices of artificial silk advanced 2½d. per lb. in November, representing increases of about 5 to 8 per cent. for the kinds included in the index, and there was a rise of about 25 per cent. in the quotations for linen yarns between August and Decem-

Special Articles—*Continued*

ber. The third textile group—wool—recorded a rather smaller rise (24 per cent.) in the three months September-November, but in this case the index for August was about 2½ per cent. above that of the base period. In the same period the miscellaneous group recorded an increase of about 18 per cent., paper-making materials in September and October, timber in September, and hides and skins in November all contributing materially to this rise. Rubber averaged 11½d. per lb. in December as against 8½d. in August. Among chemicals and oils the most important increases in price during September-November, when the group index rose by 10 per cent., were in respect of palm kernel oil and coal tar products, which rose by 25 and 16 per cent., respectively, in October. "Pool" motor spirit rose by 3½d. per gallon in October-November, or 22 per cent., burning oil by 1½d. per gallon, 20 per cent., and fuel oil by ¼d. per gallon, 5 per cent. There were further increases in December for burning oil and fuel oil of ¾d. and 1d. per gallon, respectively. Soap for household purposes advanced 12½ per cent. in November. Coal prices (7½ per cent.) and non-ferrous metals (4½ per cent.) showed the smallest group increases in the three months September-November, some part of the former rise being due to a seasonal increase for household coal in September; in December, however, the substantial price increases authorised by the control for copper, lead and spelter and the de-control of tin prices caused the index for that month to rise by about 8 per cent. Iron and steel prices were mostly unchanged until November, when the aggregate for the group showed an increase of about 8½ per cent. In general, pig iron prices advanced by about 7½ to 9 per cent., steel billets and tin and sheet bars 13½ per cent., and finished steel 6½ to 11 per cent. Tinplates were on the average some 25 to 30 per cent. dearer in October than in September, and the averages for November showed further rises of about 18 to 23 per cent. The monthly increases for each group of commodities are shown in the table below:—

Group	Increase as compared with preceding month				
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aggregate, Dec. compared with Aug.
	Per cent.				
Coal	1·6	2·9	2·9	1·0	8·6
Iron and steel ...	0·4*	1·4	8·7	0·4	10·3
Non-ferrous metals ...	3·7	0·5	0·1	7·7	12·3
Cotton	21·5	4·2	3·4	14·8	50·4
Wool	5·1	8·3	8·6	3·5	27·9
Other textiles ...	9·9	10·2	8·8	4·7	37·9
Chemicals and oils ...	0·9	4·7	4·3	3·0	13·4
Miscellaneous ...	9·9	2·7	4·7	0·3	18·4

* Decrease.

Price Changes in December 1939

The general level of wholesale prices in December was 3·2 per cent. higher than in November, the index numbers for the two months being 120·9 and 117·2, respectively. Food prices increased by 4·2 per cent. and those of industrial materials and manufactures by 2·6 per cent. The index numbers for basic materials, intermediate products and manufactured articles showed increases of 3·7, 2·7 and 1·8 per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous month, while prices of building materials rose by 0·7 per cent.

Special Articles—*Continued*

Prices of both food and industrial materials rose in each of the first three weeks of December, but in the fourth week there was no appreciable change for either group.

The following table shows the number of items included in each of the groups of commodities distinguished in compiling the index number, and the percentage changes in each group, comparing the prices of December 1939 with those of a month and a year earlier:—

Group	No. of items	Increase(+) or Decrease (−) per cent. in December 1939, compared with		Index Numbers (1930 = 100)		
		Nov. 1939	Dec. 1938	Dec. 1939	Nov. 1939	Dec. 1938
I. Cereals	20	+ 9·3	+45·8	135·0	123·5	92·6
II. Meat, fish and eggs	20	+ 4·3	+19·7	104·9	100·6	87·6
III. Other food and tobacco ...	28	+ 0·7	+29·1	121·9	121·1	94·4
Total—Food and tobacco ...	68	+ 4·2	+30·8	120·1	115·3	91·8
IV. Coal	9	+ 1·0	+ 3·8	127·5	126·3	122·8
V. Iron and steel ...	37	+ 0·4	+ 2·6	141·8	141·2	138·2
VI. Non-ferrous metals	8	+ 7·7	+16·5	113·1	105·0	97·1
VII. Cotton	10	+14·8	+51·7	122·4	106·6	80·7
VIII. Wool	11	+ 3·5	+32·3	131·2	126·8	99·2
IX. Other textiles ...	9	+ 5·0	+49·6	102·2	*97·3	68·3
X. Chemicals and oils	15	+ 3·0	+12·8	105·5	102·4	93·5
XI. Miscellaneous ...	33	+ 0·3	+27·3	113·8	113·5	89·4
Total—Industrial materials and manufactures...	132	+ 2·6	+19·1	121·1	118·0	101·7
TOTAL—All articles	200	+ 3·2	+23·0	120·9	117·2	98·3
Industrial materials (excluding fuel):—						
Basic materials ...	33	+ 3·7	+35·6	121·9	117·5	89·9
Intermediate products	37	+ 2·7	+22·0	125·0	121·7	102·5
Manufactured articles	49	+ 1·8	+ 9·7	122·0	119·8	111·2
Building materials ...	16	+ 0·7	+ 6·6	110·3	109·5	103·5

* Revised figure.

Percentage changes.—A comparison of the 68 food price averages for December with those for November shows 37 increases and 7 decreases. Of the former, 18 were of under 5 per cent., 5 were of between 5 and 10 per cent., 4 were of between 10 and 15 per cent., 5 were of between 15 and 20 per cent., 4 were of between 20 and 25 per cent., and 1 (pork) was of 35 per cent.; of the decreases, 4 were of under 5 per cent., 1 was of between 5 and 10 per cent., 1 was of between 10 and 15 per cent. and 1 (tomatoes) of 18 per cent. Among industrial materials and manufactures there were 51 increases and 5 decreases. Of the former, 24 were of under 5 per cent., 14 were of between 5 and 10 per cent., 5 were of between 10 and 15 per cent., 4 were of between 15 and 20 per cent., 3 were of between 20 and 25 per cent., and 1 (jute) of 36 per cent.; all the decreases were of under 5 per cent.

The average prices for December 1939, as compared with December 1938, show 161 increases and 24 decreases. Of the increases 35 were of under 10 per cent., 30 were of between 10 and 20 per cent., 23 of between 20 and 30 per cent., 24 of between 30 and 40 per cent., 25 of between 40 and 60 per cent., and the remaining 24 of over 60 per cent. Of the decreases 19 were of less than 10 per cent., 3 of between 10 and 20 per cent., and 2 of between 20 and 30 per cent.

Special Articles—*Continued*

RETAIL TRADE

SALES OF APPAREL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Index numbers for the two subsidiary divisions of merchandise other than food and perishables, which were not available for publication with the other retail trade statistics in last week's "Board of Trade Journal" are given for October and November in the following table. The difference in trend between sales in the two groups since the beginning of the war continued in November. Apparel, which rose steeply from 80 in August to 107 in September and then to 116 in October, fell to 101 in November, appreciable declines being recorded in all seven districts. Household goods moved upwards less sharply between August (80) and September (90), and declined to 86 in October and 81 in November, the four months' variation being much less pronounced than in the apparel group. The index for household goods was lower in November than a month earlier in all districts except Suburban London. The fall was slight in the North-East and also in Central and West End London, but appreciable elsewhere, being specially marked in Scotland (128-108) and the North-West (103-86).

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL SALES
(Average Daily Sales in 1937 = 100)
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1939

District	Apparel*		Household goods†	
	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Scotland	124	109	128	108
North-East	126	115	108	106
North-West	119	104	103	86
Midlands and South Wales...	135	117	112	101
South of England	142	114	106	99
London—Central and West End	76	68	55	54
London—Suburban	112	107	64	73
Total, Great Britain ...	116	101	86	81

* Piece-goods (dress materials), women's wear, men's and boys' wear, boots and shoes.

† Piece-goods (household goods), furnishing departments, hardware.

Announcements

EXPORT LICENCES

NEW CONTROL ORDER

The Board of Trade have made an Order (the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1940) which will come into force on 15 January 1940 and replaces the present Order and the various Amending Orders and Open General Licences issued with regard to it. The new Order is virtually a consolidation Order and the revised schedule of goods which require export licences is substantially the same in effect as the schedule now in force. It has, however, been recast into convenient groups in order to facilitate reference and the descriptions of particular items have been revised where experience has shown that exporters were in doubt as to what they covered (see page 59).

In general, the new list shows the present practice of the Export Licensing Department to which exporters are accustomed, and it is necessary to call attention only to the changes set out below. Exporters can satisfy themselves about particular items by reference to the booklet, which contains an alphabetical index and which is obtainable from the Export Licensing Department, Inveresk House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Any enquiries should be addressed to that Department or to the local Collector of Customs and Excise.

It should be understood that existing licences already in the possession of exporters are not in any way invalidated by the present Control Order.

The following changes in detail should be noted:—

Food.—Cocoa husks and shells and raw cocoa have been added to List A.

Metals.—The non-ferrous metals have been grouped under a heading which, in most cases, puts them and their alloys in all unwrought forms on to List A. Manganese and its alloys, and ores and concentrates of columbium and tantalum have been added to List A. Cemented carbide metal has been added to List B.

Textiles.—The control of the export of woollen and worsted blankets has been relaxed; licences will only be required for certain destinations. (List C.)

Instruments, Tools, etc.—Dies of diamond and metallic carbide, tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with metallic carbide or diamond and certain navigational timepieces have been added to List B. The control on the export of ploughs has been relaxed; licences will only be required in the case of certain destinations. (List B.)

Chemicals. (I).—The new Order provides that simple or compound radicals which are listed include all forms of the chemicals which would be covered by the introduction of recognised prefixes to the radical such as "ortho," "meta," etc.; that where any amino or other basic organic compound is included its salts are also included; and that mixtures consisting of prohibited substances or of a prohibited substance or substances with an inert material either in dry form or in solution require to be licensed for export.

(II).—The following chemicals have been added to the list:—Colchicina and its preparations. Ergometrine, egotamine, ergotoxine, hydrastine, hyoscina and lobeline and their salts and preparations thereof. Hyoscyamina and its salts. Preparations of atropine, caffeine, emetine, ephedrine, quinine and quinidine and their salts. Preparations of phenacetin.

(III) The coal tar products and intermediates which require licences have now been listed separately by name.

(IV).—Compounds of tantalum, titanium, tungsten and vanadium have been added to List A.

(V).—The control on the export of bleaching powder and borax has been relaxed; licences will only be required in the case of certain destinations, i.e. bleaching powder, List B; borax, List C.

Miscellaneous.—Gum kauri and varieties of seedlac, sticklac and shellac have been added to List C, and artificial graphite to List A.

DYESTUFFS CONTROL

The following announcement has been issued by the Controller of Dyestuffs:—

The requirements of the Royal Navy, Army and Air Forces, together with the Auxiliary Forces for Home Defence, have resulted in very large and abnormal demands for dyed wool and cotton textiles.

The British dyestuff manufacturers are making every effort to increase their output to meet these abnormal demands and have, indeed, made extraordinary progress, but they are faced with two main difficulties:—

1. Many of their fundamental raw products are required also for war purposes.
2. Delivery of new plant for extensions cannot be obtained at a normal rate owing to armament requirements.

There is a definite world shortage of certain foreign dyestuffs, and, while continuous efforts are being made to increase our imports from Allied and neutral countries, it must be borne in mind that valuable foreign exchange has to be utilised for their purchase. It is

essential, therefore, that after service demands have been satisfied the best use should be made of the dyes left available; in present circumstances this means that home trade requirements for dyestuffs must yield preference to the requirements of export trade.

The Controller of Dyestuffs wishes to inform colour users that licences, to acquire dyestuffs not made in this country, will only be granted on the condition that such dyestuffs are reserved, as far as practicable, for the Services and export trade.

It will be necessary for users to preserve evidence of the actual use made of these dyestuffs to be available if proof is at any time required.

The dyestuffs position in Great Britain is immeasurably superior to-day to that in 1914, but the possibility of a shortage of dyestuffs for home trade requirements must be envisaged. It is, consequently, necessary for the home trade to plan its coloured merchandise requirements so that the consumption of the available dyestuffs may be spread over as large a weight of merchandise as is practicable.

The Dyestuffs Control Committee suggest that economy in dyestuffs may be obtained, for example, by reduction in the depth of heavy shades, such as navy, nigger, bottle green and wine. The designers should also be asked to introduce paler shades in coloured woven and print designs, thus reducing the weight of dyestuffs required in the finished design. Other economies may also suggest themselves to users.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

RETURN FOR DECEMBER QUARTER

The following statement shows the aggregate amount of the guarantees given during the quarter ended 31 December 1939 under Section (1) of the Export Guarantees Act, 1939, after consultation with the Export Guarantees Advisory Council:—

During the quarter ended 31 December 1939 the Department assumed liability up to a maximum of £4,850,629 in respect of contracts, policies and guarantees amounting to £12,306,525.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY: CONTROL ORDER

COTTON

Shortly before Christmas the President of the Board of Trade informed the Chairman of the Cotton Board, in a letter which was published in the press (see the " Board of Trade Journal " of 28 December 1939, page 834), that the Government had agreed that steps should be taken under the Defence Regulations to give effect to arrangements for fixing prices for cotton yarns. The Minister of Supply has now made the Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 2) Order, 1940.

The Order does not control raw cotton prices, but with certain exceptions regulates the prices of single cotton yarns of American and Egyptian type by prescribing specific " margins " for each type and quality of yarn, the controlled price of any yarn on a sale by a spinner being ascertained by adding the appropriate margin to a sum representing the cost of the raw cotton used. The system adopted follows the general lines of existing voluntary yarn price agreements.

The Order applies to sales of yarn by any firm, whether the seller be the original spinner or a merchant. The Cotton Controller is informing spinners affected of the margins laid down for the various qualities of yarn with which they are concerned.

Provision is made for the consideration of representations by spinners, consumers or merchants concerning the margins prescribed.

In general the margins fixed are appreciably lower than those prevailing, and it is hoped that one important result of the Order will be to assist the export trade. Since the war began export trade has been difficult, owing in part to the reluctance of many firms to book firm orders far ahead. The Order will introduce a measure of stability into yarn prices, and this in itself should be of material assistance to exporters. In addition, the Order will assist the Cotton Board in its efforts to promote the development of the export trade in British cotton goods.

Copies of the new Order (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 3) may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, 26, York Street, Manchester, 1, etc., or through any bookseller, price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES

APPLICATIONS TO BOARD OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES FOR INCREASES

The Department of Overseas Trade has received a copy of Government Notice No. 1930, dated 1 December 1939, whereby the Board of Trade and Industries notifies, for general information, that applications have been received from South African manufacturing and commercial interests for increases of duty on the undermentioned goods when imported into the Union of South Africa:—

Arsenite of soda.
Braces, belts and suspenders.
Buttons, buckles and combs.
Ceiling boards.
Ceiling, cut and flooring nails.
Commercial motor vehicles (trucks, vans, cabs and ambulances).
Cricket mats.
Dried beans and peas.
Feathers.
Galvanised sanitary buckets.
Labels, woven.
Ladies' dresses.
Lining feathers.
Marble.
Men's underwear.
Merino rams and ewes.
Milk cans.
Mono-ammonium phosphate (for other than agricultural purposes).
Mustard powder.
Mutton cloth and bags (second-hand).
Outerwear (knitted).
Paints, ready mixed.
Permanent waving machines and solutions.
Pick handles.
Pistons.
Plastic goods.
Potassium nitrate.
Pyrethrum extract and insecticides.
Radiators, designed and assembled.
Replacement cores (radiators).
Saddles and bridles.
Sports goods (low priced).
Sweetcorn, canned.
Tanks and mine headgears.
Unslaked lime.

United Kingdom firms or trade associations desiring to make representations to the Board of Trade and Industries in respect of any of the foregoing items should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference 16096/37 should be quoted.)

MAILING OF INVOICES, ETC., TO RHODESIA

Shippers to Rhodesia via Beira are advised to use the air mail when sending to consignees documents relating to shipments of goods. Invoices, bills of lading, etc., sent by surface mail under present conditions frequently arrive long after the vessel carrying the consignment has discharged its cargo at Beira.

In such cases not only is inconvenience and loss caused to importers through delay in clearing their goods, but the importer may become liable for substantial demurrage charges if the arrival of the documents is unduly delayed, as has happened recently.

Announcements—*Continued*

ADDITIONAL ANGLO-TURKISH CLEARING AGREEMENT

An Agreement has been concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Turkish Republic providing for the payment of sums standing to the credit of United Kingdom exporters in the Anglo-Turkish Clearing. Debts deposited in the Special Account at the Central Bank of Turkey up to the end of 1936 and not yet transferred will be paid in full. Debts deposited subsequently will be transferred subject to a graduated discount based on the date of deposit of the Turkish pounds in the Special Account, the discount being calculated in applicable import requirements in this country):—

	Date of Deposit in the Special Account	Percentage Discount
1937	January, February, March	3
	April, May, June	6
	July, August, September...	9
	October, November, December	12
1938	January, February, March	15
	April, May, June	18
	July, August, September	21
	October, November, December	24
1939	January, February, March	27
	April, May, June	30
	July, August, September	33
	October, November, December	36
1940	January, February, March	39
	April and thereafter	40

The amounts transferred in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph will constitute a full discharge of the debt. Alternatively, the United Kingdom creditor, if he so desires, may utilise the currency standing to his credit in Turkey for the purchase of any of the following Turkish goods for importation into the United Kingdom (subject to any applicable import requirements in this country:—

1. Tobacco leaves, cut tobacco and cigarettes.
2. Opium.
3. Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting and kilims, wholly or partly of wool, mohair, silk or artificial silk.
4. Attar of rose.
5. Sponges (raw and manipulated).
6. Vegetable dyestuffs, vegetable colours and colouring matters.
7. Medicinal plants, flowers, roots and leaves.
8. Eggs, egg-powder.
9. Fish oil for industrial purposes.
10. Hemp.

On the importation of these goods into the United Kingdom, the entire proceeds of their sale will be at the disposal of the United Kingdom creditor concerned.

If a United Kingdom creditor wishes to exercise this option he should notify the Controller of the Anglo-Turkish Clearing Office (35, Cromwell Road, London, SW.7) in writing not later than 20 February next, otherwise his debt will be transferred in accordance with the procedure indicated in the first paragraph of this announcement. The Controller will endeavour to communicate with all United Kingdom creditors as soon as possible, enquiring whether they wish to exercise this option, but United Kingdom creditors whose debts have not yet been deposited in the Special Account, and of which the Controller will not therefore be aware, should themselves take the initiative in informing the Controller of their decision before the date indicated.

Since 1 December 1939 all Anglo-Turkish trade has been on a basis of compensation, but during the intervening period it has been necessary to set aside a percentage of the proceeds of the sale of Turkish goods imported into this country for the liquidation of the arrears in the Clearing. Since arrangements have now been made for the liquidation of these arrears, this provision will no longer be necessary, and as from 15 January next 80 per cent. of the f.o.b. value will be available to pay for the corresponding United Kingdom exports, the balance of 20 per cent. being at the disposal of the Turkish authorities.

Announcements—*Continued*

UNITED STATES EXPORT SUBSIDY PAYMENTS ON COTTON AND COTTON GOODS

With reference to the notices under the above heading in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 10 August 1939 (page 225) and 9 November (page 671), the Board of Trade have received copy of a statement issued to the Press by the United States Department of Agriculture on 5 December last announcing a reduction in the subsidy payment, to take effect on 6 December.

The new rate of payment is 0·75 cent per pound of lint cotton exported, instead of the 1·50 cents per pound which had been the rate since the programme went into effect on 27 July last. Equivalent reductions are made for payments on the export of cotton goods.

The revised rates of payment on cotton goods are as follows:—

	Cents per lb. net weight.
A. Card strips, comber waste, and unbatted cotton as a part of a cotton product	0·75
B. Picker laps, sliver laps, ribbon laps, sliver, roving, batting and mattress felts made wholly of unused cotton card strips, or comber waste or combinations thereof	0·80
C. Yarn, thread, twine, cordage and rope, either polished or unpolished	0·90
D. Coated products, including rubber-coated and rubberised products, buckram, crinoline and elastic containing 20 per cent. or more of rubber by weight, and articles manufactured therefrom	0·50
E. Fabrics (excluding buckram, crinoline, and coated fabrics), absorbent cotton, and elastic containing less than 20 per cent. of rubber by weight	1·00
F. Articles manufactured from fabrics (other than buckram, crinoline, coated fabrics, or elastic containing 20 per cent. or more of rubber by weight)	1·10
G. Articles not otherwise specified and articles containing a mixture of cotton and other fibres	0·75

BOLIVIAN CONSULAR FEES

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz reports, by telegraph, that as from 1 February next the Consular fee of 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, created by the Law of 7 February 1927, will be payable abroad in foreign currency to the Bolivian Consul legalising the invoices instead of in local currency in Bolivia after arrival of the merchandise.

COLOMBIAN EXCHANGE CONTROL

His Majesty's Representative at Bogota has reported, by telegram, that the Exchange Control Board have resolved to withdraw all remittance permits destined to pay for imports. Beginning with the second week of January 1940, the issue of permits for remittances in payment of imports will be subject to new rules. As from then permits will be granted by the Exchange Control Board in date order, but preference will be accorded to permits in respect of raw materials, machinery, drugs and other essential goods.

Exchange will be released in weekly instalments up to the equivalent of foreign currency deposits received during the preceding week. The period of validity of remittance permits and deposit warrants has been reduced to thirty days. Remittance permits which have expired may, however, be revalidated thirty days after the submission of proof of the deposit of local currency sufficient to cover the remittance abroad.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN CHINA

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that the post of British Commercial Secretary at Hong Kong is being closed forthwith. Future communications should be addressed to the Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy Offices, 27, The Bund (P.O. Box 455), Shanghai.

(*Further Announcements will be found on page* 65)

Trade and Industry

UNITED KINGDOM

ACCIDENTS ON UNDERGROUND HAULAGE ROADS IN COLLIERIES

In the course of their investigations into the causes of the accidents which occur in coal mines on haulage roads underground, the Safety in Mines Research Board are studying the possibilities of taking further measures to prevent tubs or sets of tubs from running away when they get out of control on inclines.

The consequences of accidents of this kind are likely to be serious to life and limb and, in order to prevent them, a device known as a back-stay, or drag, is used. This consists of a strong steel bar attached at the back end of the tubs and long enough to trail along the haulage track behind the tubs as they travel forward; if, however, they start to run back, the trailing end of the bar, which is often pointed or forked for the purpose, should immediately dig into the track and so stop the tubs.

In practice, however, the back-stays now used are not always effective in stopping and holding the tubs, and the Research Board have made an investigation into the chief causes of such failures and the ways and means of preventing them by improving the design of the back-stay.

Safety in Mines Research Board Paper No. 103 has now been published, making available to the coal-mining industry the results of this investigation. The Paper makes a critical examination of the types of back-stays which are more commonly used, and it sets out the requirements for the design of more effective back-stays. The chief matters which require attention are: the use of suitable material, the length, weight and cross-section of the back-stay and the method and point of its attachment behind the tub.

Copies of the Paper can be obtained, price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free, from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 2; 26, York Street, Manchester, 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80, Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 December (page 816) the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food, under the Defence Regulations, are notified.

Copies of any of the Orders named can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, at the following addresses:—York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 2; 26, York Street, Manchester, 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80, Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller. The S.R. & O. number should be quoted.

Title of Order	Date (1939)	S.R. & O. 1939 No.	Price
The Home Produced Bacon (Distribution) (No. 2) Order	29 Dec.	1889	1d.(1½d.)
Order, appointing the day on which the Rationing Order, 1939, is to come into force in relation to Bacon, Butter and Sugar	29 Dec.	1890	1d.(1½d.)
The Cheddar and Cheshire Cheese (Returns) Order...	30 Dec.	1893	1d.(1½d.)
The Butter (Licensing and Control) Order	(1940) 1 Jan.	4	1d.(1½d.)
The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order	1 Jan.	5	1d.(1½d.)
The Animal Oils and Fats (Provisional Control) Amendment Order	3 Jan.	7	1d.(1½d.)

* Prices in brackets include postage.

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 6 January 1940, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921:—

Period	Average Price per Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
Week ended 6 January 1940	s. d. 7 1	s. d. 17 1	s. d. 15 2

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

BARBADOS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1939

According to a recent supplement to the Official Gazette, the values of the chief trading commodities were as under:—

Imports

Commodity	Value
	£
Chemical manures	44,567
Machinery	33,644
Rice	37,429
Flour, wheaten or rye, and cornmeal	31,965
Meat	29,111
Wood and timber, unmanufactured: Douglas fir, pitch pine and other kinds	22,825
Cotton piece-goods	22,014
Butter and margarine	18,223
Cattle and animal foods	14,820
Iron and steel manufactures	14,449
Apparel other than socks and stockings	14,075
Fish	13,522
Other cotton manufactures except apparel ...	14,278
Boots and shoes	10,671
Motor cars	9,670
Electrical apparatus	9,448
Hardware	9,379

Exports

Commodity	Value
	£
Total	375,454
Rum	3,748
Sugar	157,691
Molasses	208,203
Ground provisions	79
Building lime	1,273
Manjak	52

Exports during the quarter under review showed an increase of £195,373 over the September quarter of 1938, when the total reached was £180,081.

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated:—

Rainfall

Calcutta, 7 January.—The weather has been dry, except for light showers in south-east Madras.

Crop Conditions and Outlook

Madras, 30 December.—No rain has fallen. The sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding. Standing crops are in fair condition.

Bihar, 1 January.—No rain. Crops are in fair to good condition, except sugarcane, which has been affected by red rot and wilt in Champaran and Saran. The harvesting of winter paddy is in full swing and the sowing of rabi crops has been completed.

Orissa, 1 January.—There has been no rain. The harvesting of saradh paddy is being completed and the pressing of sugarcane is progressing. Mustard and cotton are in pod and linseed and castor thriving.

Central Provinces, 30 December.—The weather has been clear and cool. Rabi crops are in good condition in heavy soils but are withering in light soils. Rain is badly

needed. The harvesting of juar and picking of cotton are progressing.

Punjab, 1 January.—The weather has been dry and rain is needed. Crops are in average condition in irrigated areas and under average in unirrigated areas. Wheat has been damaged by white ants in Multan.

Bengal, 3 January.—The weather has been dry. The harvesting of winter paddy is being completed and the pressing of sugarcane is progressing. Prospects for crops are fair.

Assam, 8 January.—The weather has been seasonable and prospects for crops are fair, but some rain is needed for rabi crops.

Oilseed Crops

Calcutta, 3 January.—The first winter all-India rape and mustard forecast for 1939-40 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is 2,809,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent. over the revised figure of 2,736,000 for last year, and that for linseed 2,802,000 acres, a decrease of 9 per cent. on last year's revised figure of 3,081,000. The condition of the crops is fairly good.

Wholesale Price Index

Calcutta, 9 January.—The wholesale price index number for December, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, is 137, compared with 131 for November.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

SOUTH AFRICA

FRUIT SHIPMENTS

The Trade Commissioner for South Africa in London has received cabled advice of the following shipments (in packages) of South African fruit:—

Granadillas, 13; apricots, 1,733; peaches, 10,775; pears, 248; plums, 76,928; and nectarines, 245.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1939

The British Commercial Secretary at Cairo has forwarded a statement showing the approximate value of imports and exports in November last and the first eleven months of 1939, with comparative figures for 1938, as under:—

Item	November		Jan.–Nov.	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Imports:—	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Machinery	21,282	12,822	273,564	388,317
Metals and metalware ...	19,195	26,775	495,900	476,169
Motor cars, cycles and accessories, including tyres	13,600	23,816	190,982	227,008
Cotton piece-goods ...	80,811	115,891	887,312	1,033,815
Sugar	61,391	34,065	750,951	551,584
Tobacco, tombac, cigars and cigarettes ...	9,750	11,106	150,434	167,202
Coffee	2,554	8,999	144,138	196,872
Wheat flour	8,357	16,922	135,999	137,496
Tea	8,799	21,910	240,440	249,733
Timber, including railway sleepers	1,202	7,073	80,213	194,421
Sacks	44,656	10,321	107,596	110,367
Other merchandise ...	120,412	180,135	1,877,933	1,976,606
Total	392,009	469,835	5,335,462	5,709,590
Exports:—				
Cotton	46,357	244,290	3,182,969	3,224,487
Gum	45,520	30,867	684,974	633,638
Other merchandise ...	94,418	72,932	1,124,661	1,279,020
Total	186,295	348,089	4,992,604	5,137,145
Re-exports...	24,839	29,155	269,841	391,247
Transit	17,820	8,353	186,264	109,403

CYPRUS

CROP REPORT

Heavy rain fell over the whole island during the second half of November and enabled the final cultivations and sowing of winter crops to start on a large scale. The comparative lateness of the winter rains has shortened the sowing season. Seed wheat loans were made to needy

farmers towards the end of the month and continued well into December. Most prices are governed by tariff regulations, but cotton, linseed, cumin and potatoes show a tendency to rise.

Wheat sowing has been carried out as speedily as weather conditions permit, but the short sowing season may prevent the increase from being as large as was hoped.

Barley sowing was completed and an average area is estimated to have been sown. The whole crop of potatoes was mature and lifting became general.

Cotton production was very poor, but prices are much better than they have been for the last few years; picking was completed.

Prices of fibre flax and linseed are very high; a large area may be put down to linseed, but it is doubtful whether much fibre flax will be grown because of past disappointments with this crop.

There was general disappointment at the poor marketing prospects for citrus fruits. A gale at Famagusta early in November caused a tremendous amount of damage to the groves, which will take several years to recover. Gathering of olives was completed; the crop was exceptionally poor.

Prices of vines and vine products remained unsatisfactory.—*Government of Cyprus London Office.*

JAPAN

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY—SEPTEMBER 1939

The Department of Overseas Trade has received particulars of the trade of the Japanese Empire during the first nine months of 1939 and 1938 as under:—

Japanese Empire: Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise

Movement	January–September	
	1939	1938
Imports (from all countries):—	Million yen	
Into Japan Proper	2,161	1,991
Into Korea	120	97
Into Formosa	38	29
Into Mandated Territory	1	1
Total	2,320	2,118
Exports (to all countries):—		
From Japan Proper	2,454	1,878
From Korea	205	114
From Formosa	60	27
From Mandated Territory	3	1
Total	2,722	2,020
Excess of imports	—	98
Excess of exports	402	—

Japan Proper: Trade with "Yen Bloc" and Other Countries

Movement	January–September	
	1939	1938
Imports:—	Million yen	
From Manchuria, Kwantung Leased Territory and North China ...	452	409
From all other countries	1,709	1,582
Total Imports	2,161	1,991
Exports:—		
To Manchuria, Kwantung Leased Territory and North China ...	1,105	742
To all other countries	1,349	1,136
Total Exports	2,454	1,878
Excess of exports in "yen bloc" trade	653	333
Excess of imports in total trade ...	—	113
Excess of exports in total trade ...	293	—
Excess of imports in trade with all other countries	360	446

Japan Proper

The principal imports and exports in the periods under review were as follows.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

IMPORTS

Commodity	January–September	
	1939	1938
	Million yen	
Ores and metals	616	478
Raw cotton	331	323
Machinery	232	248
Oils, fats, etc.	196	232
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	126	138
Soya beans	74	58
Oil cake	67	48
Wool	62	79
Coal	53	49
Paper manufactures, books, etc.	45	43
Salt	30	23

EXPORTS

Commodity	January–September	
	1939	1938
	Million yen	
Raw silk	318	251
Cotton tissues	288	297
Machinery	271	179
Ores and metals	104	82
Metal manufactures	101	68
Artificial silk tissues	98	83
Tinned foods	84	63
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	72	51
Oils, fats, etc.	59	35
Cotton yarns	50	26
Woollen tissues	38	36
Wheat flour	37	45
Silk tissues	33	36
Aquatic products	30	13

The five leading countries from which Japan Proper imported during the nine months under review were in the same order as a year earlier, except that China and Germany exchanged places, the latter dropping from third to fifth. The heavy decrease in imports from Great Britain brought her down from ninth place to fourteenth. This decrease was mainly in woollen and cotton tissues, worsted yarns, hides and skins, leather, sulphate of ammonia and printing paper.

The main feature in Japan's exports for the period as compared with the corresponding period of 1938 was the increase in the flow of goods to the "Yen bloc" countries. Exports to Manchuria, the Kwantung Leased Territory and China constituted more than 45 per cent. of the total exports as compared with 40 per cent. in the previous year. The rise in exports to the United States was mainly in raw silk (72 million yen), bleached cotton tissues, jewellery, artificial silk tissues and pottery. Exports to the United Kingdom declined by 10 million yen. This drop was mainly in cotton tissues, raw silk, toys and wood.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The trade of Japan Proper with the chief foreign countries during the first nine months of 1939 and 1938 was as follows:—

Country	Imports Jan.–Sept.		Exports Jan.–Sept.	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
	Million yen			
United States	724	674	396	293
Manchuria and Kwantung Leased Territory	346	303	909	605
China	157	124	322	208
British India	135	126	149	129
Germany	123	143	24	20
Canada	95	66	—	—
Australia	60	69	50	52
Dutch East Indies	57	69	89	71
British Malaya	47	27	—	—
Brazil	46	28	—	—
Egypt	37	27	—	—
Philippines	36	24	—	—
Straits Settlements	33	38	—	—
Great Britain	21	56	87	97
Union of South Africa	—	—	30	25
Hong Kong	—	—	23	12
France	—	—	20	23
Thailand	—	—	19	30

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN 1939

Last year was, on the whole, one of marked recovery for American business. In this respect it was similar to 1938; and it can properly be regarded as marking a continuation of the irregular business expansion that began in the spring of 1938, following the precipitous decline in the latter part of 1937.

In 1939, however, as in 1938, the upward movement did not develop momentum until the year was well under way. The low point was reached in April, when operations in the bituminous coal industry virtually ceased and a fuel shortage was threatened as a result of the prolonged dispute between miners and operators. This setback was followed by a general business expansion that continued almost without interruption during the remainder of the year.

The outbreak of the European war, instead of halting the revival, as was feared in some quarters, appears to have had a stimulating effect, at least in some directions; and there is still a tendency to regard the war as a potential stimulus to American business over the near term, despite the fact that actual war buying thus far has been limited in amount and confined to a few specialised lines.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The year closed with industrial production at nearly the highest level on record, according to the Federal Reserve adjusted index, which stood at 124 per cent. of the 1923-25 average for November, almost equal to the 1929 peak. In making comparisons with conditions ten years ago, however, due recognition must be given the factor of normal growth. The population of the country, according to the estimates of the Census Bureau, is more than 7 per cent. greater than it was in 1929, so that, on a *per capita* basis, industrial production is still considerably below the peak figure for that year.

If the year is considered as a whole, the comparison with earlier periods is much less favourable, since the relatively high current level is the result of swift expansion in the last few months. The average level of industrial production in the first eleven months of the year was below 104, as against 86 for the whole of the previous year, 110 in 1937, 105 in 1936, and 119 in 1929. The December figure, it was thought, might bring the average for the entire year up to the 1936 level but not to that for 1937, much less to that ten years ago. With these exceptions, however, the 1939 level of production was by far the highest for any year since the beginning of the great depression.

PROSPECTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

A glance at the situation in this country and abroad is enough to show that business men face an extraordinarily difficult problem in attempting to judge trade prospects for 1940. To the many uncertainties that have existed at home in recent years must now be added the unsettlements resulting from the war and the questions that will arise with the approach of a Presidential campaign. There appears to have been gradually crystallising in the last few months a belief that, if the United States succeeds in maintaining its neutrality, the general course of business in this country in the near future will be determined more largely by domestic conditions than by foreign influences, important as the latter undoubtedly are. This view appears to be based on recent developments.

Business revival in the United States began several months before the outbreak of the war. Although the commencement of hostilities unquestionably precipitated a "boom" in certain lines, this was short-lived; its effects were more perceptible in price levels than in general business activity; and, when it subsided, the business revival continued with little apparent support from foreign sources of demand. In other words, the revival was primarily a domestic revival, rather than a war "boom."

EMPLOYMENT

Factory employment rose almost continuously throughout the year, and the aggregate increase in the number of factory workers between May and November was estimated at 850,000. Unfortunately, this increase in factory employment does not signify corresponding progress toward solution of the unemployment problem, partly because other branches of industry and trade have not kept pace with manufacturing in re-employment and partly because the population, and hence the potential labour force, is

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

constantly increasing, so that a continual increase in employment would be required to keep the working population fully employed.

EXPORT TRADE

A possible indication that the country's foreign trade is being curtailed, rather than stimulated, by the war appeared in the preliminary report of the Department of Commerce on exports in November. The decline of 11 per cent. from the October total was described as more than seasonal. Exports of aircraft were more than twice as large as in October; and gains were also reported in shipments of automobiles, copper, iron, and steel. These increases, however, were more than offset by declines in exports of other commodities, notably agricultural products, chemicals, tractors, industrial machinery, and certain metals. Exports to the United Kingdom declined for the second consecutive month, after showing marked increases in August and September.—*The Guaranty Survey (Guarantee Trust Company of New York).*

Commercial Treaties and Arrangements

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CANADA

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT

The Department of State at Washington has published notice of an intention to negotiate a Trade Agreement with Canada supplemental to the Agreement signed in Washington on 17 November 1938, and now in force. The proposed negotiations will be of a limited character and are intended to deal only with special emergency conditions which have arisen with respect to the marketing of silver and black fox furs and skins and will be restricted to a consideration of the limitation of total imports for consumption into the United States of live silver and black foxes, silver and black fox furs and skins (dressed or undressed), parts of such furs and skins, and articles made wholly or in chief value of such furs and skins; and consideration of a reduction in the United States import duty on silver and black fox furs and skins.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

CUSTOMS TARIFF PROPOSALS

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 December 1939 (pages 819–820), the Board of Trade have received a copy of Customs Tariff Proposals, No. 15, which provides, as from 6 December 1939, for the following amendments to the Customs Tariff 1933–1940:—

Tariff Items	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
DIVISION V.—TEXTILES, FELTS AND FURS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, AND ATTIRE			
122 By omitting the whole of sub-item (D) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—			
"(D) Cotton material of the type ordinarily used in the manufacture of pneumatic rubber tyres, viz.:—			
(1) Cotton cord fabric and cotton tyre fabric in the piece, being loosely woven or consisting of a number of lengths of cotton cord loosely held together by weft threads inserted at intervals ... ... *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
(2) Cotton cord, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ... *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
And in respect of sub-item (D)—			
On and after a date to be fixed by Proclamation—			
(D) Cotton material of the type ordinarily used in the manufacture of pneumatic rubber tyres, viz.:—			
(1) Cotton cord fabric and cotton tyre fabric in the piece, being loosely woven or consisting of a number of lengths of cotton cord loosely held together by weft threads inserted at intervals ... ... *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
	½d.	½d.	½d.
(2) Cotton cord, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ... *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
and per lb.	½d.	½d.	½d."
130 By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item:—			
"130. Canvas and duck—			
(A) Waterproofed by treatment with any substance—to be dutiable at the rates which, were it not for the waterproofing treatment, would otherwise apply under sub-item (B), *and*, in addition ... ... per square yard	1d.	1d.	1d.
(B) Not waterproofed by treatment with any substance—			
(1) Cotton or containing a mixture of fibres in which cotton predominates—			
(*a*) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws—			
(1) Unbleached, not being printed, dyed or coloured... per square yard	½d.	1¼d.	2¾d.
or *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	—	—
whichever rate returns the lower duty			
(2) Bleached, not being printed, dyed, or coloured ... per square yard	½d.	1½d.	3d.
or *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	—	—
whichever rate returns the lower duty			
(3) Printed, dyed or coloured ... ... per square yard	½d.	2d.	3½d.
or *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	—	—
whichever rate returns the lower duty			

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

AUSTRALIA—*Continued*

Tariff Items	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—*Continued*			
130—*Continued*			
And in respect of sub-paragraph (*a*)—			
On and after a date to be fixed by Proclamation—			
(*a*) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws ... per square yard	1½d.	5d.	6½d.
And in respect of sub-paragraph (*a*) (second time occurring)—			
For each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—			
An additional duty of ... ... *ad valorem*	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.
(*b*) Otherwise ... ... per lb.	4d.	11d.	1s. 1d.
and *ad valorem*	30 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
And in respect of sub-paragraph (*b*)—			
For each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—			
An additional duty of ... ... *ad valorem*	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.
(2) Other ... ... *ad valorem*	5 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent."
Division VI.—Metals and Machinery			
174 By omitting the whole of paragraph (12) of sub-item (M).			
176 By omitting the whole of sub-item (O) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—			
" (O) Lifting jacks ... ... each	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
or *ad valorem*	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	65 per cent.
whichever rate returns the higher duty			
And in respect of sub-item (O)—			
For each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—			
An additional duty of ... ... each	¼d.	¼d.	¼d.
or *ad valorem*	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.
whichever is applicable"			
177 By adding a new sub-paragraph (*d*) to paragraph (3) of sub-item (B) as follows:—			
" (*d*) Cylinder sleeve assemblies, pistons and piston assemblies ... *ad valorem*	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	55 per cent.
And in respect of sub-paragraph (*d*)—			
For each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—			
An additional duty of ... ... *ad valorem*	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent.	·8 per cent."
208 By omitting the whole of sub-item (J).			
By adding a new sub-item (K) as follows:—			
" (K) Cooking stoves and cooking ranges designed to function on the heat storage principle but not including cooking stoves and cooking ranges using gas or electricity ... ... *ad valorem*	25 per cent.	42½ per cent.	47½ per cent.
And in respect of sub-item (K)—			
For each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—			
An additional duty of ... ... *ad valorem*	·4 per cent.	·5 per cent.	·5 per cent."
Division IX.—Drugs and Chemicals			
289 By omitting the whole of sub-item (A) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—			
" (A) Glycerine ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
And in respect of sub-item (A)—			
For each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation—			
An additional duty of ... ... *ad valorem*	·6 per cent.	·6 per cent.	·6 per cent."
Division XVI.—Miscellaneous			
418 By omitting the whole of paragraph (1) of sub-item (C) and inserting in its stead the following paragraph:—			
" (1) Barographs; barometers and barometer movements; calorimeters; cathetometers; dividing engines for graduating bars, tubes and circles; kymographs and time markers; dial micrometers; hygrometers; microtomes; spherometers; thermostats; microscopical, mineralogical and blow pipe cabinets (fitted); mercury vacuum pumps; viscosimeters; vacuum ovens for laboratories; drawing, mathematical, and surveying instruments, n.e.i., but not including tripods ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent."

NOTE.—The duties on item 130 (A) differ from those published in previous notice. Item 105 (F) published in previous notice is omitted on account of the fact that the duties shown under heading "previous rates" did not pass the House of Representatives. The duties shown under heading "new rates" have therefore always been in force and remain so.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

The "Commonwealth Government Gazettes" of 16 and 23 November 1939 contain copies of Proclamations Nos. 449, 452 and 453, which prohibit the exportation from Australia, except with the written consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs, of (1) leather produced from cattle hides and calf skins, (2) aluminium, unwrought (including scrap); aluminium bars, rods, angles, tees, plates, sheets, circles and strips; (3) sulphate of ammonia; compounded fertilisers containing sulphate of ammonia; and phosphate fertilisers.

POSTPONEMENT OF CERTAIN DEFERRED DUTIES

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12 January 1939 (page 63) and to subsequent notices, the "Commonwealth

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

AUSTRALIA—*Continued*

Government Gazette" of 14 December contains copies of notifications which provide that the operation of the deferred duties under the following items of the Commonwealth Tariff have been postponed to the date shown against each item:—

Tariff Item and Goods	Date
136 (r) (2) Iron and steel hoop, n.e.i. ... ... (*Note.*—The deferment does not apply to bright cold rolled hoop from ¾ inch to 6 inches in width both sizes inclusive and from ·0148 inch to ·08 inch in thickness, both sizes inclusive.)	1 October 1940
147 Iron and steel, viz.: Plates and sheets, plain tinned ...	1 January 1941
186 Screw hooks, eyes and rings	1 July 1940

BARBADOS

IMPORT AND EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Barbados Official Gazette" of 16 November 1939 contains a copy of the Exports and Imports (Restriction) Order, 1939, dated 14 November, the text of which is reproduced below:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Exports and Imports (Restriction) Order, 1939.

2. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall

(*a*) import into this Island any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order from any country outside the British Empire or from Canada, Newfoundland, Hong Kong or the Sudan;

(*b*) import into this Island any of the goods mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order from any country outside the British Empire or from Canada, Newfoundland, Hong Kong or the Sudan, except under licence granted by or on behalf of the Governor.

(2) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to the importation of any goods which are shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been consigned to this Island on or before the 30th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Aerated and mineral waters.
Animals not for food.
Arms, ammunition and explosives.
Arrowroot.
Bags and sacks empty, not including paper bags.
Bags, travelling, trunks and valises.
Baskets.
Beer and ale.
Biscuits.
Blacking and polishes.
Brooms and brushes.
Buckets, pails and tubs of metal.
Candles.
Charcoal.
China, porcelain and earthenware.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cocoanuts.
Cocoa, raw.
Coffee, raw.
Confectionery, including chocolate creams and sweetmeats of all kinds.
Cutlery.
Extracts and essences (other than meat).
Firewood.
Fish, fresh.
Fish, preserved in bottles and jars.
Fruit, fresh, except apples.
Furniture, house, office and store.
Goods, manufactured, unenumerated.
Gums and glue.
Haberdashery, hard.
Hats and bonnets.
Hemp and hemp manufactures.
Hollow ware.
Honey.
Implements and tools.
Ink, for printing.
Jams, jellies and marmalades.
Jewellery.
Jute and jute manufactures.
Lime temper.
Linen and linen manufactures, except apparel.
Mats and matting.
Metals, non-ferrous, and manufactures thereof.
Musical instruments and parts including records.
Nuts, edible, other than cocoanuts.
Oatmeal.
Oilcloth and linoleum.
Oils:—
  Bay oil.
  Edible, including cocoanut oil.
  Kerosine.
  Naphtha.
  Motor spirits, including petrol and benzine.
  Road oil.
  All other kinds, except those enumerated in the Second Schedule.
Paints and colours.
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet requisites, except soap, tooth paste and tooth powder.
Pickles, sauces and condiments.
Pictures and other works of art.
Plate and plated ware.
Polishes and varnishes.
Poultry and game, living or dead.
Rice.
Saddlery and harness.
Salt.
Seeds, beans, nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom.
Sewing machines.
Ships, boats and launches.
Spices.
Spirits, potable and non-potable.
Sports goods and accessories.
Starch.
Stationery, other than paper.
Stout and porter.
Sugar.
Syrup and molasses.
Tallow.
Tar and pitch.
Tea.
Toys and games.
Typewriters and parts.
Umbrellas and parasols.
Vegetables, fresh, except onions and potatoes.
Vinegar.
Wool and woollen manufactures, except apparel.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Advertising matter of no commercial value.
Apparel, including socks and stockings.
Artificial silk piece-goods.
Artificial silk manufactures, other.
Books, printed, including newspapers.
Boots, shoes and slippers, all kinds.
Bran and pollard.
Butter.
Cement.
Cheese.
Chemicals, including saccharin.
Coal, coke and patent fuel.
Cocoa, prepared, except sweetmeats.
Corn, barley and wheat.
Cotton piece-goods.
Cotton manufactures, other.
Fish, canned.
Fish, dried, salted or smoked.
Fish, pickled.
Flour, wheaten or rye.
Glass and glass manufactures.
Haberdashery (soft) and millinery.
Hardware other than furniture, hollow-ware, cutlery, implements and tools.
Lard and lard substitutes.
Leather and leather manufactures, except saddlery and harness.
Machinery.
Maize or cornmeal.
Manures and fertilisers:—
  Nitrate of soda.
  Potash.
  Sulphate of ammonia.
Margarine.
Matches.
Meat:—
  Bacon and hams.
  Beef, salted.
  Pork, salted.
  Meat, fresh.
  Meat, canned.
Medicines and drugs.
Metals ferrous and manufactures thereof.
Milk condensed or otherwise preserved.
Oats.
Oils:—
  Crude oil.
  Gas, diesel, and other petroleum distillate fuels.
  Lubricating oil, including crude castor oil.
  Paint oils.
Oilmeal and oilcake.
Onions.
Paper and manufactures thereof:—
  Printing paper.
  Writing paper.
  Wrapping paper.
  Other manufactures.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

BARBADOS—*Continued*

Potatoes.
Pulse :—Beans and peas.
Provisions unenumerated.
Shingles.
Silk and silk manufactures.
Soap.
Staves and shooks.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Twine and cordage.
Tyres and tubes, rubber, for motor vehicles.
Vehicles and parts.
Wood and timber, unmanufactured, including headings, hoops and unsquared posts.
Wood and timber, manufactures of.

In connection with the provisions of the Exports and Imports (Restriction) Order, 1939, it is notified that no restrictions whatever have been imposed on the importation of any goods from British Empire sources except Canada, Hong Kong, Newfoundland and the Sudan, and that there are at present no restrictions of any kind on the importation of goods not mentioned in the Schedule to the Order.

The object of the measure is to ensure the conservation for essential purposes of sterling and non-sterling exchange in accordance with the policy adopted in the United Kingdom and generally throughout the Empire.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

EXPORT PROHIBITION: IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The "State of North Borneo Official Gazette Extraordinary" of 22 November 1939 contains a copy of Notification No. 438 of 1939 which prohibits the export from British North Borneo of all imported foodstuffs.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "State of North Borneo Official Gazette" of 17 November 1939 contains a copy of Notification No. 427 of 1939 which prohibits the export of the following goods except under licence:—

Abrasives and grinding wheels; accumulators and batteries (primary cells and storage batteries); acid, hydrochloric, commercial; acid, sulphuric, commercial; asbestos-cement products; asbestos fibre and manufactures thereof; belting (machine), fasteners and dressings; borax, commercial; cables, chains and anchors; candles; canvas, sailcloth and sewing twine; caustic soda, commercial; cements and limes; coagulants — including phosphoric acid, formic acid, acetic acid; cordage; earthenware manufactures; electric fittings, machinery, apparatus and equipment; electric lamp bulbs, flash lamps and batteries; explosives, blasting, and fuses and detonators; felts and compositions, roofing; firebricks and fireclay; glassware manufactures; graphite and graphite crucibles; hose, canvas, rubber and armoured; implements, agricultural—including tapping knives, changkols, scythe blades, forks, axes; instruments, precision measuring; lamps and lanterns and parts thereof; machinery, portable and stationary, boilers and boiler-house plant; medical stores—including drugs, dressings, chemicals, medical and surgical equipment and such other stores and supplies as are required for the equipment of hospitals and for the treatment of sick or injured persons or for the prevention of illness or disease; mercury; metal alloys and manufactures thereof; metals, ferrous and non-ferrous, and manufactures thereof; methylated spirit, commercial; oil, linseed; paints, distempers, glue and size, varnishes, wood preservatives—including solignum and other creosote compounds; packing, steam and hydraulic, of all descriptions; paraffin wax; piece-goods; sandbags and sacks; stoneware manufactures; tallow, unrefined; tar; tiles; tools, carpenters', joiners', masons', metal workers' and engineers'; turpentine; vehicles and parts thereof, including tyres and tubes; waste, cotton; wick.

CANADA

MARKING OF IMPORTED GOODS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 September 1939 (pages 406-7), the Board of Trade have received a copy of a Memorandum (Series D. No. 1 (Revised 1939), Supplement No. 7), dated 28 November 1939, issued by the Dominion Department of National Revenue, which contains, *inter alia*, the following amended regulations relating to packages containing fresh fruit, vegetables or honey required to be marked with an indication of the country of origin on importation into Canada.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

PACKAGES CONTAINING FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES OR HONEY

Regulations

The indication of the country of origin must be—

1. (*a*) Indelible, plain, and of size reasonably in proportion to the size of the package, label or stencil, one-quarter inch, however, to be the minimum length of letter or figure;
   (*b*) placed on one end or side of boxes, crates, lugs or barrels;
   (*c*) placed on the lid, handle or one end of other packages;
   (*d*) in the case of bags, stencilled, printed, interwoven or on a suitable tag attached.
2. Lithographed or printed label may be used on boxes and, if of durable material and varnished, may be used on barrel heads.

EIRE

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN TIMBER

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin reports that an Order has been made which prohibits, on and after 1 January 1940, the importation into Eire of certain classes of timber, except under licence issued by the Minister for Supplies. The Order does not apply to plywood, veneers, veneered wood or sleepers.

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of the "Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 203) Order, 1939," made by the Government of Eire on 19 December 1939.

The Order provides for the imposition, on and after 20 December 1939, of a duty of 9d. per square yard (Full Rate), 6d. per square yard (Preferential Rate) on compositions which are made wholly or mainly of or from gypsum or calcium sulphate and which are imported in sheets or slabs.

Provision is made in the Order for the duty-free admission of the goods concerned, under licence, subject to certain conditions.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

EXPORT PROHIBITION: GUNNY BAGS

The Sixth Supplement to the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 29 November 1939 contains a copy of Notification No. 6060, which absolutely prohibits the export of empty gunny bags from the Federated Malay States.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

A Supplement to the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 27 November 1939 contains copies of Notifications No. 6045 (subsequently amended by Notification No. 6061, published in the "Gazette" of 29 November) and No. 6046, which are reproduced in full below:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Goods (Absolute Prohibition) Order, 1939, and shall come into force from this date.

2. The importation into the Federated Malay States otherwise than from

   (*a*) any country, territory or place in the British Empire the currency of which is on a sterling basis or

   (*b*) Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan or Iraq

of the goods described in the schedule to this Order is absolutely prohibited.

SCHEDULE

CLASS I

GROUP 1

1. Dhall.
2. Gram.
3. Maize and mealie meal.
4. Peas.
5. Rice boiled (parboiled).
6. Wheat.
7. Wheat flour.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*Continued*

GROUP 2

8. Bran (except rice bran).
9. Hay and chaffs.

GROUP 3

10. Beef, frozen, salted, etc.
11. Mutton and lamb, frozen.
12. Game, alive.
13. Extracts and essences of meat, poultry, game, including soups made from meat.

GROUP 4

14. Sheep.

GROUP 5

15. Bread.
16. Biscuits for human consumption.
17. Butter, tinned.
18. Butter, frozen.
19. Chocolate.
20. Coconuts, fresh.
21. Confectionery (except chocolate confectionery).
22. Flavouring essences including colouring matter for foods, etc.
23. Sharks' fins.
24. Canned pineapples.
25. Ghee.
26. Imitation ghee.
27. Jams and jellies.
28.
29. Natural mineral waters.
30. Aerated waters.
31.
32. Table salt (refined).
33. Coriander seeds.
34. Other sorts of spices; cloves (extracted).
35. Jaggery.
36. Sugar-candy.

GROUP 6

37. Rum.
38. Whisky.
39. Porter and stout.
40. Cider and perry.
41. Tobacco unmanufactured.

CLASS II

GROUP 2

42. China clay.
43. Lime.
44. Marble stone.
45. Other sorts of stones—granite tombstones, rough and unpolished. Granite, raw in blocks, crushed macadam and chippings of granite.

GROUP 3

46. Iron ore.

GROUP 4

47. Manganese ore.
48. Amang ore.

GROUP 5

49. Perfumed or incense woods—sandal wood.
50. Sawn timber, small dimensions (excluding teak).

GROUP 6

51. Cotton (raw).

GROUP 7

52. Coir fibre.
53. Other sorts of other textile materials—Ramie fibre and all fibres except coir fibre and hemp.

GROUP 8

54. Palm seeds.
55. Seeds for expressing oil, other sorts; castor, cotton, rape, mustard.
56. Palm kernels.
57. Nuts and kernels for expressing oil other than copra, ground nuts, illipi nuts and siak beans.
58. Castor oil.
59. Gingelly oil.
60. Linseed oil, raw.
61. Linseed oil, boiled or refined.
62. Petroleum crude.
63. Animal tallow (unrefined).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

GROUP 11

64. Fresh flowers.
65. Phosphates of lime (fertilisers).
66. Cutch.
67. Coal tar.
68. Pitch tar.
69. Trees and plants.
70. Tuba roots.

CLASS III

GROUP 1

71. Bricks.
72. Electrical ware (including insulators) made of porcelain, earthenware or stoneware.
73. Earthen pipes.
74. Sanitary ware.
75. Stones and slates mainly manufactured.
76. Flint stones.
77. Other descriptions of non-metalliferous mining and quarry products wholly or mainly manufactured; flint, ground; glass paper; gypsum, burnt; sand, ground including ground silica; emery cloth; glass and sand paper; talcum powder, ground; tapping knife hones (carborundum) wheels (grinding); bath bricks; emery wheels; plaster of paris; crucibles.

GROUP 2

78. Anchors.
79. Bedsteads.
80. Cast iron manufactures.
81. Railway tyres, wheels and axles.
82. Safes.
83. Sanitary cisterns (flushing tanks).
84. Sanitary ware—baths (of iron or steel).
85. Other sanitary cast-iron goods, enamelled or not.
86. Sanitary ware—fixtures and accessories.
87. Iron metal thread screws.
88. Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars.
89. Tubes, pipes and fittings—cast iron.
90. Tubes, pipes and fittings—wrought iron and steel.
91. Wire—uninsulated electric.
92. Wire manufactures other than wire cables and rope, wire netting, wire nails and staples.
93. Other manufactures of iron and steel; bedstead parts; umbrella frames; boilers, cooking and washing; boot and shoe tips and protectors (iron); buoys, iron or steel; castings in the rough or machined, iron or steel; springs (excluding springs for small arms, clocks, watches, motor cars, motor cycles and musical instruments), steel; iron chairs; iron cylinders; empty drums, iron; iron rollers; fencing material (iron) other than wire fencing; pulley blocks, iron or steel; forges; furnace and parts; furniture, iron and steel; gates and rails, iron; grilles, fencing (iron); office furniture, iron or steel; manhole covers.

GROUP 3

94. Copper plates, sheets and strips, bars, slabs, ingots and cakes.
95. Copperware.
96. Copper wire (including uninsulated electric wire).
97. Pig lead.
98. Lead pipes.
99. Lead sheet.
100. Leadware.
101. Platinumware.
102. Tinware.
103. Other manufactured metals of sorts; zinc ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes; white metal; antifriction metal; antimony, manufactures of; bronze metal; type-metal; tin solder; solder soft, nickel manufactures; printing types.

GROUP 4

104. Safety razor outfits.
105. Changkols.
106. Scythe blades.
107. Forks.
108. Other sorts of agricultural implements; spades, shovels, mattocks, rakes, picks, pick-axes.
109. Sensitised photographic papers.

GROUP 5

110. Electric arc lamps and searchlights.
111. All other electric lamp bulbs; all bulbs except automobile lamp bulbs and flash and torch lamp bulbs.
112. Electric lamps.
113. Electric lighting accessories and fittings (excluding porcelain, earthenware or stoneware).
114. Electrical instruments other than telegraphic and telephonic.
115. Electric fans and regulators.
116. Electric wires and cables, insulated—not being telegraph and telephone—rubber insulated.
117. Electric wires and cables, insulated—not being telegraph and telephone—insulation other than rubber.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*Continued*

GROUP 5—*continued*

118. Electric wires and cables, insulated—telegraph and telephone—submarine.
119. Electric wires and cables, insulated—telegraph and telephone—other.
120. Radio-gramophones.
121. Wireless transmitting apparatus, excluding valves.
122. Telegraph and telephone apparatus, other than wireless.

GROUP 6

123. Boiler and boilerhouse plant.
124. Duplicating machines.
125. Electrical machinery—convertors and transformers.
126. Generators.
127. Electrical machinery—motors.
128. Magnetos ignition.
129. Electric switchgear ironclad including machine control and composite switchboards.
130. Other electrical machinery not elsewhere specified—electric capstans; electric exhaust fans; all other electrical machinery except convertors and transformers, generators, motors, magnetos ignition and electric switchgear ironclad, including machine control and composite switchboards.
131. Primemovers not electrical—steam engines.
132. Internal combustion engines—(*a*) Marine—gas.
133. Internal combustion engines—(*b*) Other sorts—gas.
134. Internal combustion engines—(*b*) Other sorts—petrol, kerosene or other spirits.
135. Internal combustion engines—(*b*) Other sorts—liquid fuel, crude oil or solar oil.
136. Refrigerators (non-electrical).
137. Rubber machinery.
138. Rubber mangles.
139. Sewing machines.
140. Sewing machine parts.
141. Weighing machinery.

GROUP 11

142. Haberdashery soft and millinery except hats, etc.—hair nets.
143. Hosiery other than of cotton or artificial silk—silk, woollen, linen, silk and woollen mixed hosiery.
144. Outer garments other than of cotton or artificial silk—aprons, blouses, blazers, cardigans, coats, coatees, cloaks, capes, dresses, frocks, golf coats, gowns, gowns (bath), gowns (dressing), jackets, jerseys (football), jumpers, kimonos, kebayahs, mackintoshes, mantles, mufflers, overalls, oilskins, overcoats, pullovers, pyjamas (beach), raincoats, robes, rompers, sash bands (Japanese), skirts, sweaters, sports coats, suits, shawls, scarves, shorts, slip-overs, trousers, wraps, of silk, woollen, linen, silk and woollen mixed.
145. Underwear of wool or silk or wool and silk mixed—banians, brassieres, bloomers, camisoles, chemise, chollies, corsets, combinations, dancing sets, drawers, girdles, gowns (night), lingerie, knickers, negligee, panties, petticoats, pyjamas (sleeping), suspenders (ladies'), singlets, shirts, shirts (sports), slips, step-ins, teddies, underpants (men's), undies, vests.
146. Underwear, other descriptions—banians, brassieres, bloomers, camisoles, chemise, chollies, corsets, combinations, dancing sets, drawers, girdles, gowns (night), lingerie, knickers, negligee, panties, petticoats, pyjamas (sleeping), suspenders (ladies'), singlets, shirts, shirts (sports), slips, step-ins, teddies, underpants (men's), undies, vests, other than of artificial silk, of cotton, of wool, of silk or of wool and silk mixed.
147. Other apparel of cotton or artificial silk—belts, braces, collars, gloves, putties, suits (bathing), ties.
148. Other apparel other than of cotton or artificial silk—belts, braces, collars, gloves, putties, suits (bathing), ties, other than apparel of cotton or artificial silk.

GROUP 12

149. Disinfectants, weed-killers and other insecticides, liquid (other than those containing sulphur, carbon bi-sulphide and arsenic)—Agrisol fungicide, Izal, Milton, Flit liquid, Lysol, Jeyes fluid.
150. Disinfectants, weed-killers and other insecticides, powder (other than those containing sulphur, carbon bi-sulphide and arsenic)—pyrethrum powder, fumigant, fungicide powder, ferrous sulphate.
151. Indigo natural.
152. Paints and enamels prepared (ready mixed).
153. Wood preservatives.

GROUP 13

154. Candles.
155. Oils refined—essential—eucalyptus oil.
156. Soap, household and washing.
157. Soap, toilet.
158. Other sorts of soap—abrasives, hard or in powder for polishing and scouring; flakes and powder; Vim powder.
159. Varnish.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

GROUP 14

160. Skins tanned (undressed).
161. Saddlery and harness.
162. Other leather manufactures—dog collars, washers, straps.

GROUP 15

163. Blotting papers.
164. Old newspapers.
165. Envelopes.
166. All other sorts of stationery (paper)—typewriting paper, duplicating paper, carbon paper, letter heads, notepaper, pads, compendiums, boxed stationery.

GROUP 16

167. Aircraft including parts.
168. Carriages (rail).
169. Locomotives (rail).
170. Parts and accessories for carriages, locomotives and wagons and trucks (rail) except axles, tyres and wheels.
171. Carts and carriages (road).
172. Bicycles.
173. Tricycle luggage carriers.
174. Motor cars, passenger (second-hand) (except for owners' own use).
175. Motor cars, commercial (second-hand).
176. Motor cycles.
177. Tractors and steam rollers.
178. Trolley buses.
179. Other road vehicles—wheel-barrows, trucks and trolleys (hand), jinrickshaws.
180. Parts for tricycle luggage carriers.
181. Engines for motor cars.
182. Parts for motor cycles.
183. Sailing vessels.
184. Steamships.
185. Motor vessels.
186. Other ships and boats.
187. Road rollers, diesel.
188. Road rollers, petrol.

GROUP 17

189. Golf, tennis, or other rubber balls.
190. Rubber shoes.
191. Rubber soles and heels.
192. Inner tubes for bicycle and tricycle.
193. Solid band tyres.
194. Solid tyring.
195. Reclaimed rubber.

GROUP 18

196. Pistols and revolvers.
197. Sporting guns and rifles.
198. Swords, bayonets and spears.
199. Other arms.
200. Parts of small arms, other than military.
201. Bangles.
202. Beads and bead trimming.
203. Blacking and polishes, leather.
204. Polishes, floor.
205. Other sorts of blacking and polishes.
206. Cabinetware and furniture.
207. Curios.
208. Druggists' ware and dentists' sundries.
209. Engine and boiler packing.
210. Fancy goods of ivory, bone, horn, celluloid, etc.
211. Other descriptions of fancy goods—bags of leather or material resembling leather for ladies, cigarette lighters, cigarette cases of metal, purses, paper lanterns, fancy leather goods.
212. Flowers artificial.
213. Gold thread.
214. Imitation gold and silver leaves.
215. Jewellery and goldsmithsware.
216. Lacquerware.
217. Maps and plans.
218. Military (not being regular forces) and Police equipment.
219. Musical instruments—organs and pianos.
220. Musical instruments, stringed.
221. Musical instruments, wind.
222. Gramophones and phonographs, complete.
223. Gramophone and phonograph needles.
224. Parts of gramophones and phonographs not elsewhere specified.
225. Musical instruments not elsewhere specified—accordions.
226. Parts of musical instruments not elsewhere specified—all parts of musical instruments other than gramophone parts.
227. Oil cloth and linoleum.
228. Other kinds of dentifrice—liquid preparation for dental purposes and mouth washes.
229. Pictures.
230. Roofing felt.
231. Silversmiths' wares of silver, gilt or ungilt of other metals coated or not.
232. Silver thread.
233. Sporting materials.
234. Toys and games.
235. Umbrellas (covered with cloth).
236. Other sorts of rubber cases—rubber cases other than rubber cases of 3 plywood.

* * *

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*Continued*

1. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Goods (Conditional Prohibition) Order, 1939, and shall come into force from this date.

2. The importation into the Federated Malay States otherwise than from

(*a*) any country territory or place in the British Empire the currency of which is on a sterling basis or

(*b*) Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan or Iraq

of the goods described in the schedule to this Order is prohibited except under permit signed by or on behalf of the Comptroller of Customs and subject to such conditions (to be entered in or endorsed on such permit) as the said Comptroller may impose.

3. This Order supersedes the Order published as Gazette Notification No. 5804 of 17 November 1939, which is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE

CLASS I

GROUP 1

1. Other manufactured cereals—bean curd, salted or canned. Shredded wheat. Semolina. Rye meal and flour. Corn flour in tins. Pearled barley. Oatmeal in tins. Oats, rolled. Quaker oats. Force. All bran. Grape nuts. Puffed wheat. Puffed rice.

GROUP 3

2. Bacon and hams.
3. Meats, other sorts—sausages (fresh and frozen). Sausages (Chinese). Rabbits, frozen. Dried meat.

GROUP 5

4. Curry stuffs.
5. Canned sardines.
6. Fresh fruits.
7. Fruits, dried and preserved.
8. Tea, black.
9. Potatoes.
10. Vegetables, dry and preserved.
11. Onions and garlic.
12. Other provisions not elsewhere specified—yeast, savoury salt, appalam, baking powder, tomato juice, caramel, glucose and saccharin, soups (vegetable), sausage skins and casings, rice (dried), pigs' skins (edible), Ovaltine, olives (refined), mustard, caviare, marmite, herbs edible, curry powder in bottles, ginger salted, ginger preserved in syrup or sugar, Trasie water, Instant Postum, fish and meat pastes.

GROUP 6

13. Arrack.
14. Brandy.
15. Gin.
16. Sake.
17. Samsoo (foreign manufacture).
18.
19. Other intoxicating spirits.
20. Bitters and liqueurs not exceeding 100 per cent. proof spirit.
21. Sparkling wines not exceeding 42 per cent. proof spirit.
22. Still wines (including medicated wines) exceeding 26 per cent. but not exceeding 42 per cent. proof spirit.
23. Still wines (including medicated wines) not exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit.
24. Beer and ale.
25. Cigars.
26. Cigarettes.
27. Tobacco, manufactured.
28. Tobacco, native manufactured.

CLASS II

GROUP 2

29. Asphalt and bitumen.

GROUP 5

30. Timbers—teak.

GROUP 8

31. Ground nuts (pea and monkey nuts).
32. Kachang or ground nut oil.

CLASS III

GROUP 2

33. Steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections.
34. Hollow-ware (cooking and household utensils).
35. Iron, galvanised (corrugated and sheets).
36. Steel plates and sheets.
37. Tin plates.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

GROUP 3

38. Brass and brassware.

GROUP 5

39. Batteries for hand flash lamps.
40. Electrical goods and apparatus (except machinery) not elsewhere specified—carbons, electric; magnets, permanent; cloth, insulating; electric cooking and heating apparatus; cloth and tape (adhesive, varnished and non-adhesive); electrodes, carbon; electro-medical apparatus; X-ray tubes and vacuum tubes; X-ray tubes and X-ray valves.

GROUP 6

41. Cranes, hoists, etc.
42. Dredges and dredging materials.
43. Internal combustion engines—(*a*) marine—liquid fuel, crude oil or solar oil.
44. Machines and machinery not elsewhere specified—mining coal cutters, tobacco and cigarette making machinery, adding machines, vacuum cleaners (electrical), pneumatic tools, calculating machines, cash registers, conveyors, filter presses, freezing machines, grain milling machinery, lawn mowers (hand driven, animal and mechanically driven), concrete mixing machinery, refrigerators other than electrical, refrigerating machinery, dairy machinery, hydraulic machinery, winding, steam and electrical mining machinery, calculating, adding, listing, book-keeping and billing machines.
45 Parts for machines and machinery not elsewhere specified —typewriter accessories, refrigerator parts, pump parts, engine spares, parts for rubber mangles, pulleys, iron and steel.

GROUP 11

46. Boots and shoes, leather.

GROUP 12

47. Formic acid.
48. Chemical manufactures and products not elsewhere specified.
49. Proprietary medicines.
50. Other descriptions of drugs and medicines—magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt); all other prepared drugs and medicines excluding patent medicines.
51. Other raw drugs and medicines—ipecacuanha roots, senna leaves and pods, medicinal herbs and roots.

GROUP 15

52. Printing paper—newsprint in rolls.
53. Other sorts of printing paper—all printing paper excluding newsprint in sheets and rolls.
54. Other paper and manufactures thereof—shades, paper; filter paper; paper bags; cards other than playing cards; charts, recording; cigarette paper; tissue paper; boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes); Manila bank and bond papers; tinsel paper; photographic papers not sensitised; showcards.

GROUP 16.

55. Motor cars, passenger (new).
56. Motor cars, commercial (new).
57. Parts other than engines for motor cars and trucks—all motor car and truck spares except motor car and truck engines.
58. Parts for bicycles.

GROUP 17

59. Pneumatic tyres and tubes—outer covers for motor car and truck.

GROUP 18

60. Cartridges.
61. Detonators.
62. Dynamite.
63. Fuses.
64. Gunpowder.
65. Rockets and other pyrotechnic products (fireworks).
66. Other propellants and explosives.
67. Books and printed matter.
68. Chemical fertilisers containing nitrogen.
69. Chemical fertilisers containing potassium and phosphorus.
70. Joss stick and joss paper.
71. Gramophone and phonograph—records.
72. Perfumery, cosmetics, etc., other sorts.
73. Rubber cases of 3 plywood (sides, tops, bottoms and battens, complete).
74. Parts of rubber cases of 3 plywood (sides, tops, bottoms or battens).
75. Fittings for rubber cases of 3 plywood.
76. Goods manufactured wholly or partly not elsewhere specified—sieves; presswood board; pipes for smoking tobacco and cigar or cigarette holders; mouldings; masonite boards; dextrine; ice cream freezers; imitation leather bags, boxs and trunks; frames, picture (metal); figures, plaster; fire extinguishers; Christmas cards; wall boards; straws (drinking); sticks (manufactured, walking); sparklers (for children); shield; celluloid, rolls, sheets, etc.; raincoats, coir; chairs (barber); gelatine rolls; busts figures ornamental mouldings, vases, etc., of plaster and the like; fans, hand; felt, sheathing; matches, coloured.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

GAMBIA

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Order No. 22 of 1939, dated 23 November 1939, which provides for the following modifications to the Gambia Customs Tariff:—

Goods	New Duties		Former Duties	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 Beer and ale, stout and porter per gallon	0 1 8	0 2 1	0 1 0	0 1 3
Any such liquid containing more than 10 per centum by weight of alcohol shall be charged as spirits.				
66 Perfumery, *cosmetic articles and toilet preparations not elsewhere enumerated, tooth powders, tooth pastes, tooth washes, lotions and washes, non-spirituous ad valorem*	9%	11%	9%	11%
78 Spirits:—				
(1) Potable:—				
(*a*) Brandy ... per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
(*b*) Gin ... per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
(*c*) Rum ... per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
(*d*) Whisky ... per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
(*e*) Cordials and liqueurs per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
(*f*) Other ... per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
The true degree of strength of the above spirits shall be immediately ascertained by Tralles alcoholometer and shall be of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer.				
And if of greater strength, for every degree over 50 degrees by such alcoholometer, an additional duty of ... per gallon	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 6
And if of less strength, for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, a reduction of duty of ... ... per gallon	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than *32/4* [22/4] per gallon in respect of British Empire spirits and *39/4* [27/4] per gallon in respect of foreign spirits.				
NOTE.—Spirituous compounds being medicines composed of preparations included in the British Pharmacopœia or in Volume I of the Extra Pharmacopœia which the Receiver General is satisfied are to be used in the compounding of medicines only, and other spirituous medicinal preparations containing not more than 20 per centum of pure alcohol to be charged at the *ad valorem* rate of duty for medicines and drugs. Other spirituous medicinal preparations containing more than 20 per centum of pure alcohol to be charged at the rate of *35/-* [25/-] per gallon in the case of British Empire and *42/-* [30/-] per gallon in the case of foreign spirits.				
(2) Not potable:—				
(*a*) Methylated for industrial purposes ... per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 3
(*b*) Methylated, other per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
(*c*) Perfumed [including dentifrices, toilet preparations and washes] per gallon	1 15 0	2 2 0	} 0 10 0	0 12 6
(*d*) *Dentifrices, cosmetic articles, washes, lotions and toilet preparations* per gallon	0 10 0	0 12 6		
(*e*) [(*d*)] Other per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 3
"Any liquid containing not more than two per centum by weight of alcohol shall be deemed to be *non-spirituous* [non-alcoholic]."				
82a Tea, other than green per lb.	*0 0 6*	*0 0 8*	Previously exempt from duty	
84 Tobacco:—				
(1) Manufactured:—				
(*a*) Cigars ... ... per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 5 0	0 6 3
(*b*) Cigarettes ... per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
(*c*) Other, including snuff per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
(2) Unmanufactured per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 3
90 Wine:—				
(1) Sparkling ... per gallon	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 6 3
(2) Still:—				
(*a*) In bulk in packages of not less than 20 gallons per gallon	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 2 0	0 2 6
(*b*) In bottles, or other packages less than 20 gallons per gallon	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Any such liquor containing more than 20 per centum by weight of alcohol shall be charged duty as spirits.				

The following amendment is made to the Table of Exemptions from duty:—

42. Tea, *of the kind known as green tea.*

The wording in *italics* represents an addition to the Tariff.

The wording in square brackets [ ] represents a deletion from the Tariff.

GIBRALTAR

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939 (No. 17 of 1939), dated 29 November, which provides for the following amendments to the Gibraltar Customs Tariff:—

	New Duties		Former Duties	
	Full Rate	Preferential Rate	Full Rate	Preferential Rate
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 Malt liquors:—				
For every gallon introduced in casks ...	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 7
3 Spirits, strong water, liqueurs and cordials, and perfumed spirits:—				
For every gallon of spirits or strong waters (other than manufactured spirits commonly known as brandy, gin, rum or whisky when imported in casks) of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof whether introduced for the purpose of being infused with other liquid or not ...	13 0	11 0	12 0	10 0
For every gallon of manufactured spirits commonly known as brandy, gin, rum or whisky when imported in casks and of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, whether introduced for the purpose of being infused with other liquid or not ...	12 0	10 0	11 0	9 0

Full particulars of the Customs Tariff, revised according to information received up to 1 June 1937, are to be found in "Customs Tariffs of the Colonial Empire" (Colonial No. 127, Part II), which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net.

JOHORE

EXPORT OF PETROLEUM AND LUBRICANTS

The "Johore Government Gazette" of 10 September 1939 contains a copy of the Emergency (Export of Petroleum and Lubricants) Regulations, 1939, which prohibits the export of petroleum or lubricants from Johore to any country, territory or place other than the Colony of the Straits Settlements or a Malay State.

KEDAH

EXPORT PROHIBITION: GUNNY BAGS AND SACKING

The "Kedah Government Gazette" of 27 November 1939 contains a copy of Notification No. 924 of 1939, which absolutely prohibits the export from Kedah of empty gunny bags, whether old or new and of whatever size, and sacking, whether old or new, in lengths suitable for making into bags.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

[KEDAH—*Continued*

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Kedah Government Gazette Extraordinary" of 27 November 1939 contains a copy of Notification No. 927 of 1939, which prohibits the import into Kedah of certain goods except under permit from any country, territory or place the currency of which is not on a sterling basis.

The list of prohibitions is identical with that shown in the notice for the Federated Malay States published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28 December 1939 (page 844).

Notification No. 627 of 1939 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 December 1939 (page 800)) is cancelled.

NEW ZEALAND

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

Particulars are given below of some recent decisions of the New Zealand Customs Department with regard to the classification of various articles under the New Zealand Customs Tariff:—

Goods	Classified under Tariff Item No.	Rate of Duty	
		British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Articles and materials suited for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication or repair of goods within New Zealand, viz.:—			
Boots, shoes, etc.; articles and materials for the manufacture or repair of, viz.:—			
Elastic gore, consisting of elastic in strip form surrounded by suede leather, for use in the manufacture of shoes	448	Free	Free
Textiles, viz.:—			
Cotton twill material, double warp, plain, in the piece, on declaration by a manufacturer that it will be used by him only in the manufacture of boots or shoes	448	Free	Free
Chemicals, etc., used in manufactures, viz.:—			
"Activator L"	448	Free	Free
Diethylaminoethanol	448	Free	Free
"Guia-a-phene"	448	Free	20%
Morpholine	448	Free	Free
Pentachlorophenol, a wood preservative "Permatol A," a wood preservative "Santobrite," a wood preservative	448	Free	Free
Triethanolamine	448	Free	Free
Weaving, dyeing and cleaning of textiles, materials used in connection with, viz.:—			
"Servitol OL"	448	Free	20%
Cardboard cores or "paper tubes" in short lengths, bulged slightly on each side, for use in the manufacture of transformers for radio sets	448	Free	20%
Cork sheets, laminated with fabric, on declaration by the importer that the sheets will be sold only to engineers (including motor-garage engineers) for use in the manufacture of washers, gaskets and engine packing	448	Free	20%
Inks for making typewriter ribbons on declaration by a manufacturer that they will be used by him only in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons	448	Free	20%
Iron and steel, articles of, viz.:—			
Silicon steel punched strip for use in the manufacture of electric welders	448	Free	20%
Metal stampings, plain and unbuilt, for use in the manufacture of brush or mirror backs	448	Free	20%
Plated ware, articles and materials used in the manufacture of, viz.:—			
Stampings, viz., fork and spoon blanks of metal (other than precious metal), in the rough, i.e. branded, bowled and bent, but not ground or buffed	448	Free	10%
Stampings and spinnings, other than fork and spoon blanks, not built up, of metal (other than precious metal) once buffed, on declaration by an electroplater that they will be plated by him in New Zealand	448	Free	10%
Stamped blanks, nickel-silver, branded, bowled and bent, but otherwise in the rough and not ground or buffed, for the manufacture of spoons, forks and butter knives	448	Free	10%
Stampings from strip metal, bent to shape, for use as frames for brush or mirror backs	448	Free	10%
Tin sheet, paper backed	448	Free	20%
Vehicles, materials for the manufacture of, viz.:—			
Rug rail ends or brackets	448	Free	15%
Tube ends, shaped, for plugging or closing tubes for rug rails, luggage racks, and similar fittings	448	Free	15%
Clocks, time registers, and time-detectors, viz.:—			
Parking meters, the "Park-O-Graf" being coin-in-the-slot time registers	237	20%	20%
Machinery, etc., and appliances, viz.:—			
Manufacturing, industrial, viz.:—			
Hoists, viz.:—			
Hyster D6 pulpwood cruiser with D6 Athey logging cruiser wheels	352	Free	Free
Road-making machinery, viz.:—			
Road-builders, viz.:—			
"Ateco" gradebuilders	352	Free	Free

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Goods	Classified under Tariff Item No.	Rate of Duty	
		British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Surgeons' appliances, instruments and materials, viz.:—			
Stethoscope, portable electric, the "Western Electric"	134 (2)	Free	Free

ST. VINCENT

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "St. Vincent Government Gazette" of 17 November 1939 contains a copy of a General Import Licence issued on 16 November under the Imports and Exports Control Regulations, 1939 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14 December 1939, page 801) which authorises and permits the importation into the Colony of any goods whatsoever, capable of being imported, from the United Kingdom and British Dependencies and Dominions other than Canada, Newfoundland, Hong Kong and the Sudan.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN BAGS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Government Notice No. 589, dated 8 December 1939, published in the "Government Gazette" of the same date, which prohibits the importation into Southern Rhodesia of any bags falling within Tariff Item 59 (*a*) and (*b*) except under a permit issued by the Minister of Finance and Commerce.

For convenience of reference the Tariff Item concerned is set out below:—

59 Bags and bagging (not including paper or leather bags):—

(*a*) Bags, n.e.e., for flour, grain, manure, local manufactures and produce, sugar, wool, coal and minerals.

(*b*) Jute bags, bagging and sacking in the piece.

(*c*) Linen and cotton bags for salt, flour and sugar.

ZANZIBAR

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

The Legal Supplement (Part II) to the "Zanzibar Official Gazette" of 11 November 1939 contains a copy of the Customs Management (Export Prohibition) (No. 5) Order, 1939, of 9 November, which provides for the following alterations to existing restrictions on goods exported from Zanzibar.

The following item should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which from Zanzibar is prohibited to any country other than to the United Kingdom, to a British Dominion, to British India or to a British possession, protectorate, or mandated territory except under licence. (See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23 November 1939 (page 722).)

"(g) Cloves."

The export from Zanzibar to any country of copra, food and foodstuffs and oil derived from cloves is prohibited except under licence.

The notice published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7 December 1939 (page 780) is cancelled.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Legal Supplement (Part II) of the "Zanzibar Official Gazette Extraordinary" of 15 November 1939 contains a copy of the Customs Management (Import Restriction) (No. 2) Order, 1939, of the same date which prohibits the importation into the Protectorate of any goods, other than those specified in the schedule hereto, except with the permission in writing under the hand of the Imports and Exports Control Officer:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in the case of any goods consigned to Zanzibar and shipped from the country of origin prior to the commencement of the Order.

As respects goods shipped on and after the 1st February 1940 from any country in Europe other than Great Britain, Northern Ireland and France, permission to import shall

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

ZANZIBAR—*Continued*

not be given under the Order without a certificate issued in the country of origin of the goods in respect of which such permission is sought, and signed by the appropriate British authority, specifying the country of origin of the goods, and affirming that to the best of his knowledge and belief (*a*) no interest therein appertains at the time of shipment to any German national and (*b*) no interest in the proceeds thereof will thereafter appertain to such national.

SCHEDULE

(*a*) Goods imported by or for the use of the Government.
(*b*) Goods produced or manufactured in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda.
(*c*) Goods re-exported from Kenya, Tanganyika Territory or Uganda, whether ex-bond or otherwise.
(*d*) Goods imported through the parcels post.
(*e*) The bona fide baggage of a passenger, being the property of and accompanied by such passenger, within the meaning of item 4 of Schedule II to the Customs Tariff Decree.
(*f*) Goods entered for warehousing and re-exported.
(*g*) Goods entered for transhipment, and duly transhipped.
(*h*) Commercial travellers' samples.

FOREIGN

BELGIUM

SURTAX ON CERTAIN COTTON TISSUES

The "Moniteur Belge" of 30 December contains a Decree, dated 20 December, by virtue of which the surtax of 50 per cent. of the duty imposed as a temporary measure in February 1932 on certain cotton tissues (*ex* Tariff No. 540) is now made definitive, as from 1 January 1940. (See the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5 January 1939, page 22.)

INCREASE IN TRANSMISSION TAX AND SIMILAR TAXES

The "Moniteur Belge" of 4 January contains a Decree dated 2 January, operative as from 5 January, by virtue of which the Transmission taxes of 2·75 and 5·50 per cent. are increased to 3·50 and 7·00 per cent., respectively, and the Invoice tax from 2·75 to 3·50 per thousand (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20 July 1939, page 102).

Certain regulations and modifications made by the above Decree (in French) may be seen by persons interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

CHILE

MARKING OF CERTAIN IMPORTED GOODS REQUIRED

H.M. Ambassador at Santiago reports that a Decree, No. 352a, of the Commissariat-General of Vital Necessities, was published in the "Diario Oficial" of 18 November, directing that goods manufactured or packed in Chile should be marked to that effect.

The Decree also provides that the undermentioned imported goods must bear, stamped or printed on them, the name of the country of origin and the responsibility rests with the person or concern carrying out the importation to comply with this obligation, as soon as the merchandise is cleared from the Customs:—

The articles, merchandise, products, machinery, manufactures, utensils, etc., of first necessity and of habitual consumption and use, which are concerned with food, clothing, medicines, heating, lighting, transport, raw materials for the above goods and services or any other aspect pertaining to the needs of the public consumer; whether sold retail or wholesale and irrespective of by or through whom they are sold.

It is understood that the Decree entered into force on 15 December.

ESTONIA

CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS

A Third Supplementary Agreement, dated 7 October 1939, to the Commercial Treaty between Estonia and Germany provides for the following notes to be added to the Estonian

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

Customs Tariff with provisional effect as from 1 November 1939:—

General Note to Tariff Nos. 179 and 180.

In accordance with the Agreement, cellulose wool which is not over 30 cm. long shall not be considered as artificial silk but as cotton wool.

General Note to Tariff Nos. 188 to 208.

In accordance with the agreement regarding cellulose wool articles made of fibre materials (yarn, piece-goods, knitted goods, etc.) which consist wholly or partly of cellulose wool not over 30 cm. long shall not be considered as of artificial silk but as of cotton.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2 November (page 630), the "Journal Officiel de l'Afrique Occidentale Française" of 2 December contains an Order, dated 22 November, which promulgates in French West Africa the French Decree and Order of 12 September restricting the export from France and Algeria of certain goods (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12 October, pages 540-543).

The "Journal Officiel de l'Afrique Occidentale Française" of 16 December also contains an Order, dated 8 December, which promulgates in French West Africa the French Decree of 27 October modifying the list of goods subject to export restriction (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9 November (page 666) and 16 November (page 694)).

IRAQ

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5 October 1939 (page 507), H.M. Representative has forwarded a copy of Regulation No. 88 of 1939, which cancels and replaces Regulation No. 62 of 1939.

Regulation No. 88 of 1939, as amended by Regulation No. 90 of 1939, prohibits or subjects to licence the export of certain goods in accordance with the following schedules.

SCHEDULE A: EXPORTATION PROHIBITED

Coffee; tea; sugar, including sugar of glucose, maltose, lactose and the like; soap, except soft soap; candles; matches; cement; footwear; lamps for electric lighting; explosives and fireworks; medicines and pharmaceutical products; medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments, equipments and apparatus.

SCHEDULE B: SUBJECT TO EXPORT LICENCE

Ghee; oil paints and varnishes; soft soap; wood and wood manufactures; leathers and articles made therefrom; cork and articles made of cork; rubber and articles made of rubber; paper and cardboard and articles made of paper and cardboard; ink of all kinds and inked ribbons; yarns of all kinds, weaving materials, weaving products and clothes, except carpets and rugs; mechanical vehicles and sections and parts thereof and accessories therefor; chemical products; arms and ammunition; horses, mules and donkeys; petroleum products; lubricating oils and greases; glycerine; base metals and articles made therefrom falling under Tariff Nos. 260-299 inclusive with the exception of the items under Nos. 276-281, 289-291, 292b, 294, 295, 296e and 297b; boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus and appliances falling under Tariff Nos. 315-338 inclusive; electrical machinery and apparatus and articles for electrotechnical use falling under Tariff Nos. 339-352 inclusive; optical measuring and precision instruments and apparatus and other instruments and apparatus falling under Tariff Nos. 367-381 inclusive; fish, except imported fish.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

H.M. Representative at Bagdad has forwarded a copy of Regulation 93 of 1939 which prohibits, as from 14 December 1939, the importation of wireless transmitting apparatus and component parts except under licence from the Minister of the Interior or any authority nominated by him.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

ITALY

ITALIAN BANK NOTES

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25 June 1936 (page 935), the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," Rome, of 5 December 1939 contains a decree, dated 30 October 1939 and effective on the date of publication, which restricts still further the total amount of Italian currency which may be taken out of the country. In future no banknotes may be exported, but only 10 lire Treasury notes to a total value of 200 lire, in addition to 50 lire worth of coins. Persons abroad holding 50 and 100 lire banknotes are required to remit them by post to a branch in Italy of the Banca d'Italia in order to be credited to a non-interest-bearing account for utilisation according to the legislation in force.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" dated 26 October 1939 (page 593), the Commercial Agent at Batavia has forwarded translation of Decree No. 2, published in the "State Gazette" of the Netherlands Indies of 4 November 1939 and in force as from that date, which annuls Decree No. 455 of 1 September 1939 and prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands East Indies of the following goods:—

List I—Goods the export of which from the Customs territory of the Netherlands Indies is prohibited.

A. Foreign products imported in the Customs territory as well as goods made of, or derived from, such foreign products, with the exception of:—
   a. Books, periodicals, price lists and other similar printed matter as well as pictures and engravings.
   b. Oil paintings.

B. The domestic products to be specified hereafter:—
   1. Fish, dried or preserved in any other way (with the exception of ikan boesoek so called trassie).
   2. Potatoes.
   3. Rice (husked, unhusked or broken), rice flour, and rice bran.
   4. Maize.
   5. Djarak (ricinus) seeds and djarak (ricinus) oil.
   6. Margarine or other synthetic butter, salad oil, dripping and frying oils consisting of refined vegetable oils and fats (also if animal fat has been added) such as dulcine, palmine, royala, delfin and such like.
   7. Coal, including all fuel prepared with or from coal.
   8. Cement.
   9. Silver, coins or bullion including silverware and ore.
   10. Iron, crude, in blocks and such like, scrap iron as well as hardware.
   11. Copper, crude, in blocks and such like, in powder (iodised copper), scrap copper as well as copperware.
   12. Lead, crude, in blocks and such like, scrap lead as well as leadware.
   13. Zinc work.
   14. Scrap tin plate.
   15. Sulphur.
   16. Leatherware.
   17. Soap.
   18. Textiles with the exception of hand-made and proprietary batticks.
   19. Cotton yarns.
   20. Vessels with mechanical power.
   21. Motor vehicles.
   22. Bicycles.
   23. Rubber tyres for motor vehicles and bicycles.
   24. Gasmasks and gas outfits.
   25. Dressing requisites.
   26. Paints and ink.
   27. Paper.
   28. Iodine and iodine preparations.
   29. Sulphuric acid.
   30. Carbonic acid.
   31. Oxygen.
   32. Raw (unspun) cotton.
   33. Rope and ropework (with the exception of that made of coconut fibre).
   34. Phosphate containing manures.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

List II.—Goods the export of which from Java and Madura to destinations outside the Customs territory of the Netherlands Indies as well as the transportation from Java and Madura to the other part of the Customs territory, is prohibited:—
   1. Coconut oil.
   2. Copra.

List III. Goods the export of which from the part of the Netherlands Indies located outside the Customs territory, is prohibited:—
   1. Drydocks, floating derricks and pulleys as well as parts thereof.
   2. Electrical welding machines and other machinery necessary for shipbuilding and ship repairs as well as parts thereof.
   3. Cranes and other discharging and loading installations and parts thereof.
   4. Coal including all fuel made of, and with, coal.
   5. Crude iron in blocks and such like, scrap iron as well as hardware.

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES (CURACAO)

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at The Hague reports that, in accordance with an announcement by the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies in the Publicatie-Blad, 1939 (No. 66), the levy of import and excise duties in the Islands of Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Dutch Section) has been withdrawn with effect from 1 September 1939 for a provisional period up to 31 December 1942.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

His Majesty's Consul-General at Beirut reports that two Decrees (Nos. 336/LR and 337/LR), dated 3 December last, prohibit the importation into Syria and Lebanon of all foreign goods, except under licence, for which application must be made by the importers to the Haut-Commissariat, Service des Affaires Economiques. Licences are valid for four months.

The restrictions do not apply to goods proved to have been sent direct to Syria and Lebanon before 3 December and declared for consumption without having been warehoused, or to goods subject to import prohibition before 3 December and for which import licences were issued before that date, provided that these goods are imported before the expiry of the normal validity of the licences.

Imports from France, Algeria, French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories in Africa are not subject to the import restrictions.

Further Decrees of the same date introduced a system of control over exchange operations in Syria and Lebanon. These Decrees are, in general, similar to those dated 9 September last concerning exchange control in France and the French colonies (see the "Board of Trade Journal," 21 September and 19 October 1939). By the terms of one of these Decrees (No. 393/LR) the importation of all foreign goods is subject to the prior grant by the Exchange Control authorities of a certificate to the effect either that the necessary exchange may be obtained or that no exchange is required. The Exchange Office, to be set up by the Bank of Syria and Lebanon, will grant exchange for imports in respect of which the above mentioned certificate has been issued, or, if the importation took place before 3 December, in respect of which proof is forthcoming as to the existence and amount of the debt.

The export of goods from Syria and Lebanon to a foreign destination is dependent on the signature by the exporter of an undertaking, if the export is to be paid for in foreign exchange, to deliver the foreign exchange to the Exchange Control authorities within a month of payment, or, if the payment is to be made in £ Syrian or £ Lebanon or in francs, only to accept foreign holdings of these currencies which have previously been authorised by the Exchange Control authorities for the purchase of goods, and exporters must furnish all the necessary proofs to the Exchange Control authorities.

Commercial transactions with France, Algeria, French Colonies, Protectorates and the Mandated Territories in Africa are not subject to the provisions of this Decree.

The full text of the Decrees may be inspected at the Department of Overseas Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CLASSIFICATION OF CREPE SOLE RUBBER

A United States Treasury Decision [T.D. 50020] published on 30 November 1939 states that crepe sole rubber, in the form of sheets, plain or corrugated on one side, coloured or uncoloured, prepared to a definite thickness as a single sheet or by the lamination of several thin sheets to a definite thickness, whether or not cut into regular dimensions, and in such form ready to be cut into soles for shoes, is dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 1558, Tariff Act of 1930, rather than free of duty as crude rubber under paragraph 1697 of the Tariff Act. As this ruling results in the assessment of duty on such merchandise at a rate higher than heretofore assessed under a uniform practice, it will be applied only when the merchandise is entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 30 days after publication of this decision in the weekly "Treasury Decisions."

Statutory and Other Government Notices

IMPORT, EXPORT AND CUSTOMS POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, 1939

CUSTOMS

EXPORT OF GOODS (CONTROL)

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1940, No. 1

THE EXPORT OF GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1940
DATED 1 JANUARY 1940.

The Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act, 1939,(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, do hereby order as follows:—

1. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto in relation to which the letter B appears in that Schedule are, subject to the provisions of this Order, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom or shipped as ships' stores.

2. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto in relation to which the letter B appears in that Schedule are, subject as aforesaid, prohibited—

(*a*) to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination not being a port or destination in—

(i) any part of His Majesty's dominions,

(ii) any British protectorate,

(iii) any country or territory under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty, or

(iv) any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions (other than a mandate in respect of a territory referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations): or

(*b*) to be shipped as ships' stores on any ship proceeding to any such port or destination.

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be taken to prohibit the exportation from the United Kingdom of any such goods—

(*a*) through any port in Portuguese East Africa to any destination in the Union of South Africa, Northern or Southern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland, or

(*b*) through any port in the United States of America to any destination in Bermuda or British Honduras.

(a) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 69.

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

3. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto in relation to which the letter C appears in that Schedule are, subject as aforesaid, prohibited—

(*a*) to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination in any of the following countries or territories, that is to say:—

Albania.	Poland.
Andorra.	Portugal, including Madeira, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands.
Belgium.	
Bulgaria.	
Denmark.	Roumania.
Estonia.	San Marino.
Finland.	Spain, including the Canary Islands and the Spanish Zone of Morocco.
Greece.	
Hungary.	
Iceland.	Sweden.
Italy.	Switzerland.
Latvia.	Tangier Zone.
Libya.	Turkey, including the Hatay.
Liechtenstein.	
Lithuania.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Luxemburg.	
Monaco.	Vatican City.
Netherlands.	Yugoslavia.
Norway.	Enemy territories.

(*b*) to be shipped as ships' stores on any ship proceeding to any such port or destination.

4. Nothing in this Order shall be taken to prohibit—

(*a*) the exportation of any goods, other than the goods specified in Part I of the Second Schedule hereto, to the Channel Islands, or

(*b*) the exportation of any goods, other than the goods specified in Part II of the Second Schedule hereto, to Eire.

5. Nothing in this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of exposed and developed cinematograph films and associated sound tracks or associated gramophone records, provided that—

(i) the goods, if sent by post, shall be sent by parcel post;

(ii) before any consignment of such goods is shipped or posted, each package in the consignment shall be sealed by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, and shall bear a certificate given by or on behalf of the Secretary of State that the goods in the package have been submitted for censorship and passed for exportation under this Order, and a like certificate in respect of the whole consignment shall be delivered to the proper officer of Customs and Excise or the Post Office.

6. Nothing in this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of any goods under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade, or the shipment of any goods as ships' stores if the shipment of the goods is permitted by the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of departure for use on board the ship, provided that all conditions attaching to the said licence or the said permission are complied with.

7. Any exporter or shipper of goods which have been exported from the United Kingdom being either:—

(*a*) goods which were exported under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade; or

(*b*) goods the exportation of which to certain destinations was not prohibited by this Order;

shall, if so required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, furnish within such time as they may allow proof to their satisfaction that the goods have reached a destination to which they were authorised by such licence to be exported, or have reached a destination to which their exportation was not prohibited, as the case may be; and if he fails so to do, he shall incur a customs penalty of five hundred pounds, unless he proves that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching a destination other than one to which they were authorised by such licence to be exported, or a destination other than one to which their exportation was not prohibited, as the case may be.

8. If, for the purpose of obtaining any licence, authority, or permission for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods which, without such licence, authority or permission, are prohibited to be exported or shipped as ships' stores, any person makes any statement or furnishes any document or information which to his knowledge is false in a material particular, or recklessly makes any

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

statement which is false in a material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and any licence, authority or permission which may have been granted for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods, in connection with the application for which the false statement was made or the false document or information furnished, shall be void as from the time when the licence, authority or permission, as the case may be, was granted.

9. Any licence granted by the Board of Trade for the exportation of any goods may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade and any permission given by the proper Officer of Customs and Excise for the shipment of any goods as ships' stores may be modified or revoked at any time by the proper Officer of Customs and Excise.

10.—(i) The Export of Goods (Prohibition) (No. 2) Order 1939,(a) and all Orders(b) amending that Order, of which the first was entitled the Export of Goods (Prohibition) (No. 2) Order, 1939, Amendment Order, 1939, and the subsequent Orders were each entitled in the like manner with the addition of a reference to the number thereof, that is to say numbers two to fourteen, are hereby revoked.

(ii) The following Open General Export Licences are hereby revoked, namely, No. G.L. 204, dated 2 September 1939, in respect of coal, coke and manufactured fuel,(c) No. G.L. 207, dated 2 September 1939, in respect of cinematograph films,(d) No. G.L. 216, dated 5 December 1939, in respect of exports to the Channel Islands,(e) and No. G.L. 217, dated 20 December 1939, in respect of Exports to Eire.(f)

(iii) Any licence or permission granted by virtue of the provisions of any Order hereby revoked (other than a licence specified in the foregoing paragraph of this Article) shall have effect in relation to any prohibition imposed by this Order.

11.—(i) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(g) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to an Act of Parliament.

(ii) In this Order the expression "United Kingdom" includes the Isle of Man.

(iii) In the application of this Order to Northern Ireland the expression "summary conviction" means conviction subject to, and in accordance with, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851,(h) and any Act amending that Act whether past or future.

12. This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the 15th day of January 1940.

Dated the 1st day of January 1940.

J. J. WILLS,
An Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade.

FIRST SCHEDULE

GROUP 1

	Destination.
Animals, living, for food, other than pigeons	A
Beans, dried	A
Biscuits	C
Bladders, casings and sausage skins of sheep and hog gut	A
Cakes	C
Cocoa butter	A
Cocoa husks and shells	A
Cocoa, raw	A
Coconut, desiccated and flaked	C
Coffee, including mixtures of coffee and chicory, and coffee and chicory extracts and essences	C
Dairy produce, other than lactose and processed cheese	A
Feeding-stuffs for animals	A

(a) S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1024.
(b) S.R. & O., 1939, Nos. 1239, 1246, 1374, 1492, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1532, 1547, 1581, 1597, 1670, 1712 and 1800.
(c) S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1050.
(d) S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1053.
(e) S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1756.
(f) S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1842.
(g) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(h) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

	Destination
GROUP 1—*continued*	
Fish :—	
Fresh or frozen (including sprinkled or wet salted fish), other than fresh shell fish	A
Canned, the following :—	
Fresh herring	A
Herring in tomato sauce	A
Salmon	A
Other descriptions	C
Cured or salted (other than sprinkled or wet salted)	C
Flour, other than cornflour	A
Fruit :—	
Dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	A
Fresh or raw (other than nuts used as fruit)	A
Tinned or bottled in syrup	A
Fruit pectin	A
Glucose	A
Grain (other than pearled barley)	A
Honey	A
Isinglass	A
Lentils	A
Malt	A
Margarine, and butter substitutes	A
Meal, other than oatmeal	A
Meat and composite articles substantially of meat other than the following exceptions	A
[*The following are the exceptions :— Game, dead, fresh, chilled or frozen. Meat extracts and essences. Poultry pastes and meat pastes.*]	
Molasses	A
Peas, dried	A
Sugar	A
Vegetables, fresh or raw	A
Yeast	A
GROUP 2	
Coal, including lignite	A
Coke, including petroleum coke	A
Fuel, manufactured, of which coal or coke is the chief constituent	A
GROUP 3	
Beeswax	A
Candelilla wax	A
Gum arabic	A
Gum benzoin	A
Gum copal	C
Gum kauri	C
Lubricating oils and compounds	A
Mineral jelly	A
Oils, fats and greases, other than essential oils	A
Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels	A
Oleine (oleic acid)	A
Paraffin wax	A
Petroleum, crude or refined	A
Rosin (Colophony)	C
Shale oil, crude or refined	A
Shellac, seedlac, sticklac and other varieties of these lacs	C
Soap stock	A
Stearine (stearic acid)	A
Turpentine	A
GROUP 4	
Abrasive wheels, cylinders, cups, cones, discs, rollers, blocks, bricks, stones or sticks, consisting of grains of natural or manufactured abrasive bonded together with other material	A
Aloxite	A
Aluminium oxide, fused	A
Alundum	A
Carborundum	A
Corundum	A
Emery	A
Garnet	A
Silicon carbide	A
GROUP 5	
Asbestos, raw and fibre	C
Boron minerals, crude, and concentrates of boracite and rasorite	A
Bricks, acid resisting	A
Chile saltpetre	A
Crucibles, plumbago	C
Diamonds, rough, and diamonds advanced in condition from their rough state by any process, whether mounted or not, but not including such diamonds mounted or set in jewellery of precious metal	A
Diatomaceous earth	A
Glass, optical, and optical elements whether finished or not, as specified in the lists published by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended	A
Glass, synthetic substitutes for uncoloured	A
Glassware, graduated	A
Glassware, resistance, scientific	A

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

	Destination.
Group 5—*continued*	
Graphite, natural and artificial and mixtures thereof	A
Mica	A
Monazite sand	A
Phosphate rock	A
Porcelain, laboratory, as specified in the lists published by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended	A
Pumice, in lump or powder, and lava	A
Quartz, common and rock crystal	A
Quartzite	A
Refractory bricks, blocks and tiles of magnesite and dolomite	A
Stoneware, acid proof and chemical	A
Sand, silica, including quartz sand	A
Silicaware, scientific	A
Sulphur	A
Group 6	
Cemented carbide metal	B
Copper and copper alloys :—	
Copper, the following—	
Unwrought—ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, billets, cakes, cathodes and anodes	A
Plates, sheets, discs and circles	A
Rods	A
Wire, in coils	C
Alloys of copper, other than nickel alloys, the following—	
Ingots, blocks, slabs, billets and bars (including wire bars)	C
Strip	A
Wire, in coils	C
Ferro alloys, whether briquetted or not	A
Iron and steel in the following forms :—	
Pig iron	A
Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs, bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	A
Lead coated plates and sheets	C
Ships' chains and chain cables	A
Strip, bimetallic	A
Terne plates and sheets	C
Tinned plates and sheets	C
Wire, except insulated wire	A
Metallic residues and metallic wastes, the following :—	
Pyrites ash	C
All other	A
Non-ferrous metals, in the form of pigs, ingots, blocks, cakes, slabs, bars, blooms, billets, anodes, cathodes, flakes, granules, cubes, rondels, pellets, shot, sticks, grain, sponge or powder, the following :—	
Arsenic	A
Bismuth	A
Lead	A
Nickel	B
Tin	A
Zinc	A
Non-ferrous metals, *and alloys thereof*, in the form of pigs, ingots, blocks, cakes, slabs, bars, blooms, billets, anodes, cathodes, flakes, granules, cubes, rondels, pellets, shot, sticks, grain, sponge, powder, amalgams, or in liquid form the following :—	
Aluminium	A
Antimony	A
Beryllium	A
Chromium	A
Cobalt	A
Columbium (Niobium)	A
Iridium	A
Magnesium	A
Manganese	A
Mercury	A
Molybdenum	A
Nickel alloys	A
Osmiridium	A
Osmium	A
Palladium	A
Platinum	A
Rhodium	A
Ruthenium	A
Tantalum	A
Titanium	A
Tungsten	A
Vanadium	A
Non-ferrous metals, *and alloys thereof*, in the form of rods, wire, strip, sheets, plates, discs and circles, the following :—	
Aluminium	A
Magnesium	A
Nickel alloys	A
Platinum	A
Tantalum	A
Tin	A
Tungsten	A
Zinc	A

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

	Destination.
Group 6—*continued*	
Ores and concentrates :—	
Aluminium	A
Antimony	A
Bauxite	A
Chromium	A
Columbium (Niobium)	A
Copper (including regulus and matte)	A
Cryolite	A
Iridium	A
Iron	A
Iron pyrites (including cupreous pyrites)	A
Lead (including matte)	A
Magnesium	A
Manganese	A
Molybdenum	A
Nickel (inluding matte)	A
Radium	A
Tantalum	A
Tin (including matte)	A
Titanium	A
Tungsten	A
Vanadium	A
Zinc	A
Scrap and old metal	A
Silicon in all forms and alloys thereof	A
Silver wire	A
Group 7	
Cork, raw and granulated, shavings and waste	A
Paper of all kinds, other than the following exceptions	A
[*The following are the exceptions:—*	
Paper in sheets of a superficial area not exceeding 218 *square inches (except waste paper).*	
Paper in rolls or on bobbins or reels where either the width of the paper or the diameter of the roll of paper does not exceed 9 *inches (except cigarette paper).*	
Printed paper (not being waste paper).	
Textile-backed paper.	
Bitumen-treated paper.	
Crepe paper.	
Embossed wallpaper.	
Gummed paper.	
Cigarette paper in booklet containers.	
Photographic printing paper (whether sensitised or not).	
Paper patterns, paper yarn fabric, carbon paper, and other articles made from paper.]	
Paper boards of all kinds, other than the following exceptions	A
[*The following are the exceptions:—*	
Boards in sheets of a superficial area not exceeding 218 *square inches.*	
Board in rolls or on reels where either the width of the board or the diameter of the roll of board does not exceed 9 *inches.*	
Printed board.	
Textile-backed board.	
Bitumen-treated board.	
Gummed board.	
Articles made from board.]	
Paper making and similar materials :—	
Pulp	A
Esparto, including waste	A
Waste paper	A
Waste pieces or worn out lengths of cable or rope of vegetable fibres, and worn out articles made wholly or mainly of such cable or rope	A
Rags, wholly or partly of cotton, linen, hemp, jute or ramie, not pulled	A
Wood and timber, hewn or square sawn, but not further manufactured than by subjecting to one or more of the following processes, that is to say, planing or dressing, tongueing and grooving or other jointing, profiling or chamfering	A
Veneers	A
Plywood, including laminboard, blockboard and battenboard	A
Wood flour	A
Group 8	
Rubber, balata and gutta-percha	B
Rubber, compounded unvulcanised (not including compounded dental rubber)	B
Rubber latex	B
Rubber, reclaimed	B
Scrap and waste wholly or substantially of rubber	B
Thread, rod, tubing, sheeting, strip and slab wholly of balata, gutta-percha or hard or soft vulcanised rubber (including compounded rubber)	B
Tyres and tubes of the type used on mechanically-propelled road vehicles :—	
Rubber outer tyres of 6 inches or more nominal section	A
Rubber outer tyres of less than 6 inches nominal section	C
Rubber inner tubes	C

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

	Destination.
Group 9	
Animal hair, raw and undressed, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not, and rags containing animal hair	C
Bristles of the pig, hog or boar in the raw or processed up to, but not including, the state in which they are in bundles or bunches ready, or substantially ready, for incorporation in a brush or broom	A
Coir fibre	A
Coir yarns	A
Cotton, absorbent, and cotton wadding	A
Cotton, raw	C
Cotton yarns, including those containing other materials	C
Cotton linters and pulp or board made therefrom	C
Cotton waste, including cotton waste containing other materials	C
Flax, including flax tow or codilla and all waste	A
Flax yarns, including those containing other materials	A
Hemp of all kinds, including false hemp	A
Hemp yarns, including those containing other materials	A
Jute, raw	A
Jute fabrics, of any width, shape or length, including those containing other materials	A
Jute sheets, wrappers, gunnies, sacks and bags, including those made with other materials	A
Jute yarns, including those containing other materials	A
Kapok	A
Oilskin fabric on any textile base	A
Oilskin apparel	A
Ramie	C
Ramie yarns, including those containing other materials	C
Silk cocoons	A
Silk noil tissue	A
Silk, raw	A
Silk waste and noils, including waste and noils containing other materials	A
Silk yarns, including those containing other materials	A
Twine, binder and reaper	C
Wool, raw, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not	A
Wool noils	A
Wool tops	A
Wool waste and rags containing wool	A
Woollen and worsted blankets, whether in the piece or not	C
Woollen and worsted yarns, including those containing other materials	C
Group 10	
Hides, undressed	A
Leather, dressed and undressed, including scrap and waste	A
Skins, undressed (including goat, kid, calf, sheep and lamb skins, but not including Persian lambskins and other furskins)	A
Group 11	
Chassis (with or without tyres) and engines for motor vehicles of a Treasury rating of 21 h.p. or over	A
Motor vans, motor lorries and motor ambulances	A
Rail locomotives and rail vehicles	A
Ships (new) complete :—	
Steam vessels	A
Motor vessels	A
Steel or iron hulls	A
Group 12	
Anti-gas apparatus and appliances, including respirators	A
Bearings, ball and roller	A
Carbons, electric, all types, including carbon electrodes	A
Chemical plant	A
Dairy machinery	C
Dies (whether mounted or not) or diamond or metallic carbide	B
Electrical generators, transformers and switch gear	A
Escapements, clock, watch, chronometer and similar mechanism	A
Fire-fighting appliances	A
Flowmeters	A
Forks, agricultural and horticultural	C
Gauges and measuring instruments of precision as specified in the lists issued by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended, except precision squares, scribing blocks of precision or surface gauges, and surface plates scraped	A
Instrument mechanism jewels	A
Machine tools	B
Magnetos	A
Navigational time pieces :—	
Chronometer watches	B
Deck watches	B
Pocket watches	B
Needles, hosiery latch	A
Optical instruments as specified in the lists issued by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended, and parts of such instruments	A

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

	Destination.
Group 12—*continued*	
Permanent magnets	A
Ploughs	B
Pyrometers	A
Reapers and binders	A
Rolling mill machinery and parts thereof	A
Scythes, sickles and other agricultural and horticultural tools	C
Shovels and spades	C
Surgical instruments	A
Surgical appliances of the following descriptions :—	
Catgut and other ligature and suture material	A
Dressings and bandages	A
Furniture, aseptic hospital	A
Stretchers	A
Thermopiles and thermocouples	A
Threshers	A
Tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond or metallic carbide	B
Tractors, agricultural	A
Wireless valves (other than valves of a receiving type) and other electric discharge tubes and parts thereof	A
X-ray tubes and X-ray valves and parts thereof	A
Group 13	
Note.—In this Group :—	
(i) Simple or compound radicals not qualified by the recognised prefixes such as ortho, meta, para, alpha, beta, mono, bi, di, tri, iso, include all forms which would be covered by the introduction of such qualifications to the radical.	
(ii) Where any amino or other basic organic compound is included its salts are also included.	
(iii) Mixtures consisting of prohibited substances, and mixtures of a prohibited substance or substances with an inert material, either in dry form or in solution, are covered by the prohibition.	
Acetaldehyde	A
Acetanilide	A
Acetone, acetone oil and methyl acetone	A
Acetyl salicylic acid	A
Acriflavine	A
Adrenalin and its preparations	A
Agar and its preparations	A
Aloes	A
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	A
Alypin	A
Amidopyrin	A
Ammonia	A
Ammonium bicarbonate	A
Ammonium bichromate	A
Ammonium carbonate	A
Arsenious chloride	A
Ammonium chromium alum	A
Ammonium nitrate	A
Ammonium sulphate	A
Mono-ammonium phosphate	A
Amydricaine and its salts	A
Amylocaine and its salts	A
Aniline and aniline oil	A
Anilines, alkylated	A
Anthemis	A
Anthracene oil	C
Antrypol	A
Araroba	A
Arsenious oxide	A
Arsenious chloride	A
Arsphenamine and derivatives as specified in the Third Schedule of the Therapeutic Substances Regulations, 1931	A
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) and its preparations	A
Atebrin	A
Atropine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Avertin	A
Balsam of Peru	A
Balsam of Tolu	A
Barbitone and its salts	A
Barium nitrate	C
Basic slag	A
Bayer 205 (germanin)	A
Belladonna and its preparations	A
Benzamine and its salts	A
Benzidine hydrochloride	A
Benzol and benzene	A
Benzoyl chloride	A
Benzyl chloride	A
Bismuth compounds and preparations	A
Bleaching powder (chloride of lime)	B
Bonemeals	A
Borax	C
Boric acid	C
Bromides, inorganic	A
Bromine	A
Butyl alcohol	A
Cade oil	A
Caffeine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Calcium carbide	A
Calcium cyanamide	A
Calcium gluconate	A
Calcium nitrate	A
Calcium silicide	A

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

GROUP 13—*continued*	Destination.
Camphor and its preparations	A
Cantharides	A
Carbolic acid (phenol)	A
Carbon blacks	A
Carbons, decolourising and activated	A
Carbon tetrachloride	A
Cascara sagrada and its preparations	A
Cassia fruit	A
Cerium compounds	A
Charcoals	A
Chaulmoogra, oil of, and its preparations	A
Chenopodium oil and its preparations	A
Chloracetic acid	A
Chloramine T (sodium p-toluene sulpho-chloramide)	A
Chlorine compressed or liquefied	A
Chloral hydrate	A
Chlorbenzene	A
Chlornitrobenzene	A
Chloroform	A
Chromium sesquioxide	A
Chromium sulphate	A
Chrysarobin	A
Cinchona and its preparations	A
Clove oil	A
Cobalt compounds	C
Colchicina and its preparations	A
Colchicum and its preparations	A
Columbium (niobium) compounds	A
Copper sulphate	C
Coramine	A
Cresols	A
Creosote oil	C
Creosote, wood	A
Cresylic acid	A
Cresylic creosote	A
Cutch	C
Digitalis and its preparations	A
Diphenylamine	A
Dips, sheep and cattle	B
Distempers	C
Doryl	A
Dressings, sheep and cattle	B
Emetine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Emulsions containing cod liver oil or halibut liver oil	A
Ephedra and its preparations	A
Ephedrine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Ergometrine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Ergot and its preparations	A
Ergotamine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Ergotoxine and its salts and preparations thereof	A
Ether (sulphuric)	A
Ethyl alcohol	A
Ethylene dibromide	A
Evipan and its salts	A
Fertilisers, simple or compound, including mixed fertilisers and compound manures and fertilisers consisting of ammonium nitrate with other materials	A
Formaldehyde	A
Fouadin	A
Fungicides	A
Gambier	C
Gentian	A
Glycerine	A
Glycols, esters, ethers and ether esters of glycols	A
Guaiacol	A
Guaiacol carbonate	A
H-acid (amino naphthol di-sulphonic acid)	A
Heparin	A
Hexamine	A
Hydnocarpus, oil of, and its preparations	A
Hydrastine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Hydrastis and its preparations	A
Hyoscina and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Hyoscyamina and its salts	A
Hyoscyamus and its preparations	A
Indigo	A
Indigo carmine	A
Insecticides	A
Insulin	A
Insulin protamine with zinc	A
Iodides, inorganic	A
Iodine	A
Iodoform	A
Ipecacuanha and its preparations	A
Iron ammonium citrate	A
Iron perchloride and its preparations	A
Jalap and its preparations	A
Lacquers	C
Lithium compounds	A
Lithopone, including cadmium lithopone	A
Liver extracts	A
Lobelia and its preparations	A
Lobeline and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Lycopodium	A
Magnesium carbonate	A
Magnesium oxide and hydroxide	A
Magnesium sulphate	A
Male fern and its preparations	A
Manganese dioxide	A
Menthol, natural and synthetic	A

Statutory and Other Government Notices-*Continued*

GROUP 13—*continued*	Destination.
Mercury compounds and preparations thereof	A
Mersalyl and its preparations	A
Metaldehyde	A
Methyl alcohol (including wood spirit)	A
Methyl salicylate	A
Methyl violet	A
Methylated spirit	A
Molybdenum compounds	A
Myrobalans	C
Naphtha, solvent	A
Naphthalene (excluding naphthalene oil)	A
Naphthalenes, chlorinated	A
Naphthols	A
Naphthylamines	A
Nembutal	A
Neostibosan	A
Nickel oxide and hydroxide	C
Nickel sulphate and nickel ammonium sulphate	C
Nitranilines	A
Nitrobenzene (oil of mirbane)	A
Nitrophenol	A
Nitrotoluene	A
Nux Vomica and its preparations	A
Organo arsenic compounds	A
Orthocaine	A
Painters' enamels and paints, prepared or ready mixed, containing chromium compounds	A
not containing chromium compounds	C
Paraformaldehyde	A
Paraldehyde	A
Parathyroid	A
Pentothal sodium	A
Pepsin	A
Peptone	A
Percaine	A
Phenacetin and its preparations	A
Phenazone and its preparations	A
Phenobarbitone and its salts	A
Phenol	A
Phosphorus and phosphorus compounds	A
Physostigmine and its salts	A
Picric acid	A
Pigments containing combined chromium	A
Pilocarpine and its salts	A
Pistacia lentiscus leaves (including ground leaves)	A
Pituitary gland and its extracts and preparations thereof	A
Plasmoquine	A
Potassium bicarbonate	A
Potassium bichromate	A
Potassium carbonate	A
Potassium chlorate	A
Potassium chloride	A
Potassium chromium alum	A
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)	A
Potassium nitrate	A
Potassium permanganate	A
Potassium sulphate	A
Printers' ink	C
Procaine and its salts	A
Progesterone	A
Pyrethrum flower	A
Pyridine	A
Pyroxylin (nitro cellulose)	A
Quassia	A
Quillaia	A
Quinine and its salts and preparations thereof	A
Quinidine and its salts and preparations thereof	A
Radium compounds (including mesothorium compounds)	A
Resorcinol	A
Rhubarb (Rheum)	A
Rubber accelerators, anti-oxidants and vulcanisers	A
Sabadilla	A
Salol	A
Santonin and its preparations	A
Scilla	A
Selenium and Selenium compounds	C
Senega and its preparations	A
Senna	A
Sera made or imported under licence of the Minister of Health	A
Silver proteinate	A
Silver vitellin	A
Sodium arsenite	A
Sodium bichromate	A
Sodium chromium alum	A
Sodium di-hydrogen phosphate (acid sodium phosphate)	A
Sodium nitrate	A
Sodium salicylate	A
Sodium sulphate	B
Stramonium and its preparations	A
Strontium nitrate	A
Strontium oxalate	A
Strophanthus	A
Strychnine and its salts	A
Sulphanilic acid	A
Sulphanilamide and its derivatives of sulphanilamide, including M. & B. 693 (Dagenan)	A
Sulphonal	A

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Continued*

	Destination.
GROUP 13—continued	
Sulphuric acid, including oleum	A
Sumach leaves (including ground leaves)	C
Suprarenal cortex, extract of	A
Superphosphate of lime	A
Tannic acid and its preparations	A
Tanning extracts	C
Tantalum compounds	A
Tar oil and other heavy coal tar oils	C
Tars	A
Testosterone	A
Theophylline and its salts	A
Thorium compounds	C
Thymol	A
Titanium compounds	A
Toluidine	A
Toluol and toluene	A
Trinitrophenol	A
Trioxymethylene	A
Tungsten compounds	A
Urea	A
Urosclectan B	A
Vaccines	A
Valonia	C
Vanadium compounds	A
Varnishes	C
Ventriculus desiccatus (desiccated stomach)	A
Wattlebark	C
Weedkillers	A
Zinc oxide	A
Zinc sulphide (luminous)	A
Zinc valerianate	A
GROUP 14	
Animals for breeding, other than pigeons	C
Horses	C
GROUP 15	
Cinematograph films, exposed, whether developed or not, and associated sound tracks or associated gramophone records	A
Gramophone records, sound tracks and any other sound records and any other kind of record requiring special processing or apparatus for its audible or visual reproduction	C
GROUP 16.	
Seeds, agricultural and horticultural, except such seeds in paper envelopes bearing the name of the seeds	A
Sponges, natural	A

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I

Diamonds, rough, and diamonds advanced in condition from their rough state by any process, whether mounted or not, but not including such diamonds mounted or set in jewellery of precious metal.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Continued*

PART II

Wheatmeal and wheat flour.
Tinned and canned meat and poultry (other than meat extracts and essences, and meat pastes and poultry pastes).
Fresh plums, greengages and damsons.
Fruit pulp and fruit pectin.
Fruit, tinned or bottled, in syrup.
Sugar, refined.
Diamonds, rough, and diamonds advanced in condition from their rough state by any process, whether mounted or not, but not including such diamonds mounted or set in jewellery of precious metal.
Cinematograph films, exposed, whether developed or not, and associated sound tracks or associated gramophone records, unless exported in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Order.
Seeds, agricultural and horticultural, except such seeds in paper envelopes bearing the name of the seeds.

Copies of the foregoing Order may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses:—York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 2; 26, York Street, Manchester, 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80, Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller, price 5d. net, 6d. post free.

EXPORT LICENCE—COAL, COKE AND MANUFACTURED FUEL

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1940, No. 2

OPEN GENERAL EXPORT LICENCE, No. G.L. 218, DATED 1 JANUARY 1940, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Whereas, by the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1940,(a) the exportation of certain goods including (*inter alia*) the goods hereinafter mentioned is prohibited unless the exportation of the said goods is authorised by a licence of the Board of Trade;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade do hereby authorise and permit the exportation of coal, coke and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent, from any port in the United Kingdom, subject to compliance with the condition that there is in force a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Secretary for Mines in respect of the exportation of the said goods and the said certificate is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of shipment.

This licence shall come into force on the 15th day of January 1940.

By order of the Board of Trade.

Dated the first day of January 1940.

J. J. WILLS,
An Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Copies of the above Order may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1d. net, 1½d. post free.

(a) S.R. & O., 1940, No. 1.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 9 JANUARY 1940

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of registration
	BRITISH				
The Chinese Bungalow	British Lion Film Corpn., Ltd.	Pennant Pictures Productions, Ltd.	6,487	Br./R. 2592	9 Jan.
Bedtime Story	Grand National Pictures, Ltd.	Admiral Films, Ltd.	6,458	Br./E. 2593	9 Jan.
	FOREIGN				
Convicts At Large	Equity British Films, Ltd.	Wm. N. Selig Co., Inc.	5,500	F. 2591	5 Jan.
Small Town Lawyer	British Lion Film Corpn., Ltd.	Republic Productions, Inc.	6,428	F. 2594	9 Jan.
Should Husbands Work	British Lion Film Corpn., Ltd.	Republic Productions, Inc.	5,855	F. 2595	9 Jan.

Br./E. indicates "for the exhibitors' quota only."
Br./R. indicates "for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."

The length of the film "The Man They Could Not Hang" (F. 2305), notification of which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12 October 1939, has been further altered to 6,198 feet.

The makers' name of the film "Ducks And Drakes" (Br./R. 2589) notified in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4 January 1940, should appear as G.B. Instructional, Ltd.

The registered number of the film "Hare-um Scare-um" notified in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4 January 1940, should be F. 2587 and not F. 2586 as printed.

Announcements

(*Continued from page* 44)

IMPORT LICENSING

REQUIREMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Board of Trade have been requested by the Government Purchasing Departments to emphasise to Government contractors and sub-contractors the importance of avoiding the importation of goods and machinery required by firms in connection with Government contracts where equivalent goods, etc., can be obtained from British sources. In cases where Government contractors find it necessary to import goods on the Imports Prohibited List, they should as early as possible advise the Government Purchasing Department concerned, who will provide evidence regarding the contract; and this evidence should accompany the firm's application to the Import Licensing Department for an import licence. It will also be of assistance if, where time permits, applications to the Import Licensing Department for licences to import such goods are accompanied by evidence from the appropriate trade organisation that equivalent goods are not obtainable from British sources or are not so obtainable within the required time. Enquiries as regards the appropriate trade organisation in any given case should be addressed to the Federation of British Industries or to the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

ROSE STOCKS

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 30

With reference to Notice to Importers No. 26 (see the " Board of Trade Journal " of 28 December 1939, page 838), the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade have now arranged to issue a licence to the Association of British Rose Producers to enable them to import approximately one-tenth of the quantity of rose stocks imported during the year ended 31 August 1938.

Importers and growers desiring to receive their proportion of the quantity licensed should apply to the Secretary of the above Association at 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, instead of making application to the Import Licensing Department as envisaged in Notice to Importers No. 26.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Syren and Shipping. Vol. CLXXIV, No. 2262. Wednesday, 3 January 1940. (Forty-fourth year of publication.) Editorial and general offices: 44 and 46, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. Annual subscription, at home and Canada, £2 2s.; Continent and abroad, £2 15s. (including special issues: New Year, 2s.; Naval Architects Number, 2s., and Insurance Number, 2s.).

The number under review contains many interesting and authoritative articles, including " On Watch," " Looking Backwards," " General Steam Memoirs," " The Convoy System," " Clydeside's Vast Resources," " The Sinews of War," " Centenary of Bute West Dock," " The City and Port of Cardiff," " Seventy-five Years of Cardiff Shipowning," " A Century of Cardiff Ship-repairing," " Big Shipowning," " Shipping Finance," " U.K. Shipbuilding, 1939," " Foreign Shipbuilding in 1939," and a résumé of freight markets during 1939.

Tanganyika Territory: Reports from the General Experiment Farms, 1938. (Pamphlet No. 24.) Published by the Department of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory. Price 1s.

Memorandum on the Shops Act, 1934 (*as amended by Part II of the Young Persons (Employment) Act,* 1938. Published for the Home Office by H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Price 2d. net.

The Journal of the Textile Institute, Vol. XXX, No. 12. December 1939. Published by the Textile Institute, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.

Official Journal for Communications (Transactions) released for publication by the British Cotton Industry Research Association (including its Rayon and Silk Sections), the Wool Industries Research Association, the Linen Industry Research Association and the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Openings for British Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms, as well as particulars of other enquiries and copies of reports referred to in the following notices, by applying to the Department of Overseas Trade, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, and quoting the specific reference number and country.

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade except where otherwise stated.

United Kingdom exporters who wish to obtain a Government guarantee giving protection against credit risks should apply to the Export Credits Guarantee Department, 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

BRITISH EMPIRE

BRITISH INDIA

TENDERS INVITED

LOCO BOILERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports that the North-Western Railway Administration is calling for tenders (Tender No. 210.S/d8/24) for the supply and delivery of thirteen locomotive boilers, superheated for HG/S/2.8.0) class, B.E.S.A. standard engines, having a working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch.

Tenders should be addressed to the General Manager's Office, North-Western Railway, Lahore, where they will be received up to 2 p.m. on 5 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30439/39.)

CANADA

TWINE.—An agent established at Vancouver wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission or purchasing basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Canada. (Ref. No. 24.)

NEW ZEALAND

TENDERS INVITED

CABLES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Public Works Department is calling for tenders (No. 1046) for the supply and delivery of quantities of 3/-.036 V.I.R. lead-covered, single wire armoured and served overall cable.

Tenders, endorsed " Quotation for cable," should be addressed to the Secretary, Supplies and Tenders Committee, Public Works Department, Wellington, by whom they will be received up to 4 p.m. on 5 March 1940. (Ref. T. 30431/39.)

EARTH PLATES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders (Contract No. P. & T. 151/343) for the supply and delivery of 300 copper earth plates.

Tenders, endorsed " Quotation for Earth plates," should be addressed to the Director-General (Stores Division), General Post Office, Wellington, C.1, by whom they will be received up to noon on 12 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30429/39.)

SWITCHGEAR.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by 2 April 1940, for the supply of 110 K.V. and 66 K.V. switchgear and steelwork. (Ref. T.Y. 30385/39.)

SWITCHGEAR AND STEELWORK.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders (No. 641) for the supply and delivery of 110 K.V. and 50 K.V. outdoor switchgear and steelwork complete with all necessary insulators and accessories.

Tenders, endorsed " Tender for switchgear and steelwork," should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Works Supplies and Tenders Committee, Government Buildings, Wellington, by whom they will be received up to 4 p.m. on 19 March 1940. (Ref. T. 30384/39.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

SOUTH AFRICA

TENDERS INVITED

POTENTIOMETER EQUIPMENT AND CURRENT TRANSFORMERS.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban reports that the Durban Corporation Electricity Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Durban by 16 February 1940, for the supply and delivery of Potentiometer Equipment and Current Transformers.

Particulars of the specifications and general conditions of tender can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 29640/39.)

ELECTRIC BOOK LIFT.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders (Contract No. 435) for the supply and delivery of one book lift having a car approximately 3 ft. wide by 2 ft. deep by 3 ft. high.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for supply, delivery and erection of an electric book lift for the South African Library at Cape Town. P.W.D. Tender No. 435," should be addressed to the Secretary, Union Tender and Supplies Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria, by whom they will be received up to 9 a.m. on 25 January 1940. (Ref. T. 30415/39.)

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours is calling for tenders (Contract No. 2499) for the supply and delivery of 3 locomotive boilers fitted with steel fireboxes.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 2499, Locomotive Boilers," should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tender Board, S.A. Railways and Harbours, Room 420, Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 1 p.m. on Monday, 5 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30410/39.)

PASSENGER LIFT.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders (Contract No. 436) for the supply and delivery and erection of air electric passenger lift for the General Post Office at Pretoria.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Supply, Delivery and Erection of an Electric Passenger Lift at the General Post Office, Pretoria. P.W.D. Tender No. 436," should be addressed to the Secretary, Union Tender and Supplies Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria, by whom they will be received up to 9 a.m. on Thursday, 1 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30414/39.)

PNEUMATIC TYRES AND TUBES FOR ROAD VEHICLES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Tender No. 2521) for the supply and delivery of quantities of high-pressure and balloon tyres and tubes; special grip heavy duty, low-loading and tractor tyres; and tyres for animal-drawn vehicles.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 2521: Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes," should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tender Board, Room 420, South African Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, South Africa, by whom they will be received up to 1 p.m. on Monday, 29 January 1940. (Ref. T. 30413/39.)

OIL PURIFIERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the City of Johannesburg Stores Department is calling for tenders (Contract No. 474) for the supply and delivery of oil purifiers.

Tenders, endorsed "Contract No. 474—Oil Purifier," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday, 10 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30412/39.)

BOILER TUBES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Tender No. 2450) for the supply and delivery of quantities of steel superheater flue and boiler tubes.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 2450: Boiler Tubes, etc.," should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 1 p.m. on 12 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30411/39.)

WHEELS AND AXLES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours is calling for tenders (Contract No. 2513) for the supply and delivery of wheels and axles.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 2513: Wheels and Axles," should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tender Board, Room 420, S.A. Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 1 p.m. on Monday, 19 February 1940. (Ref. T. 30398/39.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

PRESSED STEEL TANK.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Tender No. 2525) for the supply and delivery of one 42,000 gallon capacity pressed steel tank (32′ x 28′ x 8′ deep, open top), together with 22′ high tower.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 2525 for Pressed Steel Tank," should be addressed to the Chief Stores Superintendent (Purchase Section), Johannesburg, South Africa, by whom they will be received up to 3 p.m. on Thursday, 23 January 1940. (Ref. T. 15058/40.)

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Tender No. 2524) for the supply and delivery of structural steelwork, etc., for a 600-ton coaling plant for Pietersburg.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 2524, Coaling Plant, Pietersburg," should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tender Board, Room 420, South African Railways, Headquarters Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 1 p.m. on Monday, 5 February 1940. (Ref. T. 15057/40.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

TENDERS INVITED

CABLES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Salisbury reports that the Electricity Department of the Salisbury Municipality is calling for tenders (Specification No. 9/1939) for the supply and delivery of:—

36,000 ft. of 3-core 460-v. paper-insulated, lead-sheathed and single-wire armoured cable, each core 7/·029 in. (·0045 sq. in.) wormed cores, together with cable boxes.

500 ft. of single-core, 11 kv. paper-insulated, lead-covered cable, 0·6 sq. in. section.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender to Specification No. 9/1939," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, City Hall, Salisbury, by whom they will be received up to noon on 15 April 1940. (Ref. T. 30438/39.)

EUROPE

FRANCE

SEWING MACHINES FOR FACTORIES AND ACCESSORIES; SEWING COTTON.—An agent established at Villeurbanne wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for the Lyons region and the South-East of France. (Ref. No. 25.)

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

TENDERS INVITED

ENGINE AND WATER PUMP FOR SHEDWAN LIGHTHOUSE (RED SEA).—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy in Egypt reports that the Ports and Lighthouses Administration of the Ministry of Communications is calling for tenders, to be presented in Alexandria, Egypt, by 10 February 1940, for the supply of an engine and water pump for Shedwan Lighthouse (Red Sea). (Ref. T.Y. 15037/40.)

HEAVY CAST IRON PIPES, ETC.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy in Egypt reports that the Main Drainage Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of quantities of heavy cast iron pipes, junctions and bends (spigot and socket) and air stop valves (Globe pattern).

Tenders should be addressed to the Main Drainage Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, Egypt. The adjudication date is 6 February 1940. (Ref. T. 15042/40.)

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

HOSIERY, WOOLLEN GOODS, MEN'S HATS.—An agent established at Mexico City wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above for Mexico. (Rer. No. 26.)

FACILITIES OFFERED TO UNITED KINGDOM TRADERS

The Department of Overseas Trade has at its command an extensive overseas Intelligence system, which comprises the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries and Trade Commissioners and Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the Empire.

From this Intelligence Service information on all subjects of commercial interest is received at the Department, where

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

it is collated and classified in a form convenient for reference, and is available to any firm trading in goods manufactured in the United Kingdom upon personal or written application to the Department at New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

The information at the disposal of the Department is of a widely varied nature, and includes such matters as the following:—Sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products; Foreign and Colonial contracts open to tender; openings for United Kingdom trade abroad; general conditions prevailing in Overseas markets; demand for particular articles abroad; nature and extent of foreign competition and suggestions for meeting it; methods of distribution and marketing; credit conditions, terms of payment, etc., abroad; Foreign and Colonial importers of United Kingdom goods; firms or individuals considered suitable to act as representatives or agents for United Kingdom firms; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations, statistics of Imports or Exports; forms of Certificates of Origin; regulations concerning commercial travellers; Consular Invoices; shipping and transport, etc.

Members of United Kingdom firms visiting Overseas markets are recommended to call on the Department's resident officers and to see that their own local representatives keep in touch with these officers. It is to the advantage of all United Kingdom firms having Overseas agents to notify the respective Overseas officers of the Department of the names and addresses of such agents and to keep them informed of any changes that may take place in their Overseas representation.

METHODS OF ADDRESSING ENQUIRIES

The Department of Overseas Trade invites applications for assistance from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of initiating or extending Overseas connections, but it is desired to call attention to one or two points, the observance of which will facilitate the supply of information required.

When the enquiry concerns an Overseas market the applicant may, of course, apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners in the British Empire, and to the Commercial Diplomatic or Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, but it is generally advisable to communicate in the first instance with the Department of Overseas Trade, New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, as the information required is frequently already in the possession of the Department, and the delay involved in communicating with the officers abroad can therefore often be avoided. Should the information required not be available in London, the Department will make all necessary enquiries abroad on the applicant's behalf.

When making applications for information enquiries should clearly specify:—

(1) The countries concerning which information is required;

(2) The precise kinds of goods; and

(3) The particular point in regard to which the information is sought.

By following this method of making their enquiries as specific as possible applicants will materially assist the Department in its endeavour to supply the precise information required.

EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES

Provision for Protection Against Loss

Under the provisions of the Export Guarantees Act, 1939, the Export Credits Guarantee Department is authorised to give guarantees in connection with the export to any country of goods not being munitions of war. The guarantees may be given to, or for the benefit of, any person, firm or company carrying on business in the United Kingdom, and the goods, generally speaking, must be home produced, i.e. wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

These guarantees protect exporters of goods sold on short credit against losses which may arise from the insolvency of their oversea customers or against frozen debts caused by exchange restrictions in the country of the buyer.

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

Provision against the first of these risks can be made by means of the Comprehensive Guarantee policy covering the whole of an exporter's business for a forward period of twelve months. In the case of most countries the second may be covered by a Transfer Risk Addendum issued to holders of that policy on payment of a supplementary premium. The countries for which such cover is available, and the forward period for which it can be given, are determined from time to time.

Credits to Purchasers of Plant, Machinery, Etc.

Firms in the engineering and allied industries are often asked to give medium-term credits of from one to five years to purchasers of plant, machinery, etc., whether they be governments, municipalities or private traders. In the case of private buyers the risk covered by the Department is the loss which may be sustained from the insolvency of the buyer. In the case of governments, municipalities and other public bodies the Department's guarantee covers exporters against the risk of default. The question of raising funds for financing this kind of contract is frequently a matter of difficulty. Experience has shown that in such cases negotiations are greatly facilitated by the Department's guarantees.

The strictest secrecy is observed in all correspondence and transactions.

Exporters are invited to apply for further particulars to the Headquarters of the Export Credits Guarantee Department at 9, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, or to any of the branch offices:—

Manchester—Midland Bank Buildings, 56, Spring Gardens.
Telephone: Blackfriars 9866.

Bradford—69, Market Street.
Telephone: Bradford 8912.

Birmingham—37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2.
Telephone: Midland 1473.

Sheffield—Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1.
Telephone: Sheffield 25898.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne—21, Mosley Street.
Telephone: Newcastle 21104.

Glasgow—7, West George Street, C.2.
Telephone: Central 3056.

Belfast—Scottish Provident Buildings, 7, Donegall Square West.
Telephone: Belfast 21116.

Edinburgh—A representative of the Department is in attendance every Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, 25, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, where he may be consulted on all matters connected with the Department's work.

In many other industrial towns the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to arrange appointments for interviews with officers of the Export Credits Guarantee Department visiting the locality. Such visits are made at frequent intervals for the convenience of exporters.

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6d. (7d. post free). Annual subscription, 26s.; post free 30s.

The Editorial Offices are at the Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor." (Telephone, Whitehall 5140.)

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or Branches (see Cover).

Advertisements.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone, Whitehall 4343.)*

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF

This publication is issued in January and August of each year and shows the Duties, Exemptions, etc., in operation on the first day of those months. If it is desired to ascertain the position at a subsequent date, reference should be made to the Additional Duties Orders, Exemption Orders, and Drawback Regulations published subsequently. Arrangements can be made to supply a copy of each Order, Regulation, etc., on the day of issue, if a Deposit of 10s. is sent with the order. Parliamentary Debates containing Budget Resolutions should be specially ordered.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street
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CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent
or through any bookseller

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BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

N.B.—Telegraphic addresses are given in brackets.

EUROPE

BELGIUM.
Mr. G. H. Selous, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor,
British Embassy (Commercial Secretariat),
14, rue Stevin,
Brussels.
("Commintell, Brussels.")

BULGARIA.
Mr. T. V. Brenan, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Consulate,
Sofia.

DENMARK.
Mr. L. C. Hughes-Hallett,
Commercial Secretary,
British Legation (Commercial Secretariat),
Hammerensgade 4,
Copenhagen.
("British Consul, Copenhagen.")

FINLAND.
Mr. E. R. Lingeman, Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
(Temporary address) c/o Hotel Societetshuset,
Helsingfors.

FRANCE.
Mr. S. G. Irving, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor,
Mr. A. H. S. Yeames, Commercial Secretary,
Mr. W. Godfrey, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
39, rue du Faubourg St. Honoré,
Paris, VIII.
("Commintell, Paris.")

GREECE.
Mr. S. Simmonds, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
Odos Lukianou No. 2, Athens.
("Commintell, Athens.")

HUNGARY.
Mr. C. O. Wakefield-Harrey,
Commercial Secretary,
British Legation (Commercial Secretariat),
3, Petöfi tér,
Budapest.
("Commintell, Budapest.")

ITALY.
Mr. R. L. Nosworthy, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor,
Mr. R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O., Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
84, Via Venti Settembre, Rome.
("Commintell, Rome.")

LATVIA.
Mr. H. A. Hobson, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Consulate,
Riga.

NETHERLANDS.
Mr. R. V. Laming, C.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Legation (Commercial Secretariat),
Laan 19,
The Hague.
("Commintell, Hague.")

NORWAY.
Mr. C. L. Paus, C.B.E., Commercial Counsellor,
British Legation (Commercial Secretariat),
Drammensveien 79,
Oslo, Norway.
("Commintell, Oslo.")

PORTUGAL.
Mr. A. H. W. King, C.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Consulate,
Rua do Ferregial de Baixo 33,
Lisbon.

ROUMANIA.
Mr. A. A. Adams, C.B.E., Commercial Counsellor,
British Legation (Commercial Secretariat),
Strada Alexander Lahovary 23 (b),
Bucharest, I.
("Commintell, Bucharest.")

SOVIET UNION.
Mr. F. H. Todd, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Moscow.

SPAIN.
Mr. W. Hough, Commercial Counsellor,
British Embassy (Commercial Secretariat),
Calle Monte Esquinza 23,
Madrid 4.
("Commintell, Madrid.")

SWEDEN.
Mr. H. A. N. Bluett, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Legation (Commercial Secretariat),
Strandvägen 82,
Stockholm.
("Commintell, Stockholm.")

SWITZERLAND.
Mr. H. L. Setchell, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
48, Thunstrasse, Berne.
("Commintell, Berne.")

TURKEY.
Mr. S. R. Jordan, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Angora.
("Commintell, Angora.")

YUGOSLAVIA.
Mr. H. N. Sturrock, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
Zrinskoga Ulica 20,
Belgrade.
("Commintell, Belgrade.")

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Sir Owen Chalkley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Commercial Counsellor,
Mr. J. P. Summerscale, Commercial Secretary,
Mr. J. M. L. Mitcheson, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D.C.
("Commintell, Washington.")

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA.
Mr. C. B. Jerram, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor,
Mr. W. N. Storey, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Edificio Britanico,
Calle Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires.
("Commintell, Buenos Aires.")

BRAZIL.
Mr. E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C., Commercial Counsellor,
Mr. W. G. Bruzaud, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy (Commercial Secretariat),
10, Praca 15 de Novembro (Caixa Postal 669),
Rio de Janeiro.
("Commintell, Rio de Janeiro.")

CHILE.
Mr. A. J. Pack, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Avenida Vicuna Mackenna 152,
Casilla No. 3907,
Santiago.
("Commintell, Santiago, Chile.")

COLOMBIA.
Mr. A. Murray Simpson, Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
Bogota.
("Commintell, Bogota.")

PERU.
Mr. A. H. Marlow, Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
Lima.
("Commintell, Lima.")

VENEZUELA.
Mr. T. J. Anderson, Commercial Secretary,
British Consulate,
Caracas.

ASIA

CHINA.
Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor,
British Embassy Offices,
27, The Bund (P.O. Box 455),
Shanghai.
("Prodrome, Shanghai.")
Mr. G. C. Pelham, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Peking.
("Commintell, Peking.")

IRAN.
Mr. A. N. Cumberbatch, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Legation,
Tehran.
("Commintell, Tehran.")

IRAQ.
Mr. J. Walker, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
Bagdad.
("Commintell, Bagdad.")

JAPAN.
Sir G. B. Sansom, K.C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor,
Mr. H. A. Macrae, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary,
Mr. O. C. Morland, Commercial Secretary,
British Embassy,
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